SENATOR LODGE STRICKEN

THE WEATHER.
Unsettled, with showers late tonight and Tuesday; moderate sout to southwest winds.
Sn rises 5:39, sets 5:30.
Mon sets 5:30 p. m.
Hih tide 10:15 a. m., 10:45 p. m.
Tenratures: Boston 58, Chicago 4, New Orleans 78, New York 56, San Francisco 8, Washington 60.

BOSTON AMERICAN

VOL. 10—No. 191. BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1913. Registered U. S. Patent Office. PRICE ONE CENT.

10 O'CLOCK EDITION

THAW PERFECTS DEFENCE

SCORES MELLEN REGIME

Attorney H. Larne Brown, counsel for the Public Service Commission, at the $67,000,000 New Haven bond issue hearing today before the commission, charged that the New Haven Railroad in ten years has spent practically $200,000,000 in defying and violating the laws of Massachusetts.

Attorney Brown declared that millions had been practically wasted in the purchase of securities which are not only not marketable for what they cost, but are not marketable at all.

Must Remedy Evil.

Attorney Brown declared the road's policy for a decade has been ruinous. His speech was a severe castigation of the Mellen regime. These are some of his sensational charges against the New Haven:

That the New Haven has again and again violated its earnest pledges of reform.

That the road has repeatedly broken the laws of the State.

That there is every reason to believe the road by a legal subterfuge is holding a property it was ordered by the Supreme Court to give up.

That because of strained credit due to wastefulness, the road must now put panic prices for what other roads get at reasonable prices.

That because of these things the $67,000,000 should not be allowed.

That the commission should take steps to prevent violations of the laws by the road in the future as has been the case in the past.

That the evil done in the past must be remedied, even at the expense of the dividends of the New Haven.

Attorney Brown said:

Counsel Brown's Plea.

There are here the minority stockholders who have their own counsel. There is the public which demands efficient and economical management of its interest in transportation. And there are the holders of the now outstanding obligations of this company, the bondholders whose indebtedness is in large measure secured only by the earning power of the company.

In large measure these are the small investors of this Commonwealth and our savings banks. And in that respect you come very close to the savings of our plain people when you deal with the financial operations of this petitioner.

The commission's first duty is to conserve the interests of the people which created it.

Mr. Chairman the first interest of a free people is to exact obedience to its law. It is not for the commission to make the law or to change it.

How It Defied State.

The petitioner asks you to forget its history of the last ten years. It tells you that its prayer is justified by its pressing necessity. Yet when you consider this history which you are asked to forget you find there a most impressive demonstration of the fact that obedience to the law is the only sound basis for safe and intelligent progress. Our law forbade the taking or holding of stock or bonds of other corporations and the guaranteeing of the indebtedness of such other corporations. This corporation took and held and still holds the stock and bonds of other and competing corporations, of trolley lines in and out of Massachusetts, of steamship lines and of other properties. It guaranteed their securities.

And in one instance in which it was directly ordered by our Supreme Court to divest itself of all direct or indirect control of one of those properties, there is reason to believe

Continued on Page 5, Column 2.

FORMER KING MANUEL of Portugal, and his bride of three weeks, who are reported to have separated.

Report Bride Has Left Manuel

ROYAL ROMANCE BROKEN

MUNICH, Sept. 29.—The international marriage of ex-King Manuel of Portugal and Princess Victoria Augusta Victoria of Hohenzollern has proved a complete failure, according to apparently well founded reports today.

The three-weeks bride has left her husband, it is said.

Her father, Prince William, head of the non-reigning line of Hohenzollerns, will soon arrive here, where his only daughter who on her honeymoon has been reported as being very ill. He will take his daughter back to his castle in Sigmaringen. Manuel, the report states, will return to London.

Whether the cause of the supposed "break" between the former Portuguese King and the pretty Princess is over a disagreement or whether "another woman" has appeared to mar the honeymoon could not be learned today.

It is known that Gaby Deslys, who won Manuel's heart when he was a real king and then threw him into the discard, has a spectre that hovered over Manuel and the Princess since the day the wedding was announced. It is feared that at the last minute before the great wedding she would try to see him and raise a rumpus, but the expected did not happen, however.

Much mystery today surrounded the illness of Manuel's bride when it was reported that she attempted to commit suicide. This report was closely followed by an emphatic denial. The Princess is still under the care of physicians.

AMAZING SULZER DEFENCE

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Sing Sing's ghastly death house today contributed an exciting chapter to the story of the impeachment of Governor William Sulzer, in which it appears that Lieutenant Charles A. Becker has prepared evidence sinking at the political life if not at the personal freedom of a dozen men, high in the official life of the State.

This story, alleged to be backed by such proof as a shrewd and resourceful detective might produce, has been offered by Becker in return for his life. This is the story:

At the beginning of the fight upon the Governor emissaries were sent to Becker at Sing Sing for the purpose of getting from him any facts he might have concerning the connection between politics and crime in the city of New York.

Insisted on Pardon.

Becker demanded that before one line of his evidence was produced a pardon be signed which would save him absolutely free from any chance of punishment growing out the murder of Herman Rosenthal. In the meantime the power of Governor Sulzer to pardon anybody had vanished.

Those men who were named in the Becker "confession" were apprised of that fact. They set to work all of the wheels under their command to prevent the production of the statement. But its general character is known to too many men to permit the fact of its existence to escape the public, and there is much uneasiness in Tammany circles lest its full contents become known.

Resume Sessions at 2.

The court of impeachment today swung into a week that promises to close the testimony for the prosecution. Attorneys for the board of managers said they did not think it possible that their case would consume more than this week.

The court resumed its session at 2 o'clock.

Governor Sulzer will appear personally before the impeachment court and accuse Charles F. Murphy with having conspired to overthrow him. Fifty blank subpoenas were issued to the Governor today for special witnesses he expects to expose the alleged crafty intrigues of the Tammany chieftain.

The Murphy plot, the governor will swear, began prior to the convention at which Sulzer was nominated. The "boss" consented to his nomination and even offered to lend him money. The Governor will allege, because he knew he was $40,000 in debt, and that in all their dealings thereafter he used the knowledge of Sulzer's financial straits as a whip to force submission.

Soon after he became governor, he will charge, Murphy began to make demands that he could not consistently grant. That ensued an unpleasant condition which resulted in a serious rupture after inauguration of President Wilson.

The Governor, Senator O'Gorman, Murphy, Norman E. Mack, John H. McCooey, W. H. Fitzpatrick and Congressman Fitzgerald held a conference in Washington on the question of Federal patronage. Sulzer insisted he had been selected the party leader in New York State by the election as governor. Murphy firmly opposed that idea and the fight began.

IF GOV. FELKER HAS DECIDED ON THAW HIS WIFE DOESN'T KNOW IT

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29.—If Governor Samuel D. Felker has come to a decision in the Thaw case, he hasn't so much as intimated it to his wife. A session reporter called up the Felker home today on the telephone. Mrs. Felker answered. The Governor had gone to Dover. The conversation follows:

REPORTER—Has the Governor gone to Dover on the Thaw case?

MRS. FELKER—No, on a court matter having no connection with the Thaw case.

REPORTER—Has Governor Felker decided what he is going to do with Harry Thaw?

MRS. FELKER—The Governor has not suggested to me what his decision will be. (Then, laughingly, she added.) And if he changes his own mind, nobody else will know it.

$100,000 Portland Waterfront Fire

Blaze Starts on Nickerson Coal Co.'s Pier and Spreads.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 29.—Fire sweeping the Commercial street waterfront this afternoon caused a loss of $100,000, required a general alarm and fanned by a brisk southerly wind threatened the entire stretch of wooden wharves to the north.

The piers and pockets of the Nickerson Coal Company, where the fire originated, were soon destroyed. The blaze jumped 100 yards and destroyed the sheds of the Portland Cooperage Company and continued to spread. Aid was asked from nearby towns.

Timilty Lead Is Cut Eight on Recount

Vote Reduced in Ward 18, with Two More Wards to Be Heard From.

Senator "Diamond Jim" Timilty, watching the recount in Faneuil Hall today, suffered a shock when eight votes out of his majority of sixty-six over Dr. James F. Hanley were stricken from him in the recount of Ward 18.

On the returns, Timilty—one of the "New Haven Collar" legislators—led Hanley by a narrow margin. Wards 19 and 22 are yet to be counted.

The Second Suffolk Senatorial District recount affirmed the victory of James B. Brennan over James I. Green.

The Twentieth Representative District recount made no changes in the results of the primary.

Gardner Accepts Hatfield Invitation

Congressman A. P. Gardner, Republican candidate for Governor, today so far forgot his fight against Chairman Hatfield of the State Committee as to accept the latter's invitation to attend the "night before" next Friday, Congressman Gardner spent the day in conferences with Councillor Alexander McGregor and William F. Garceau.

Tennis Title Won By Miss Wightman

LONGWOOD, Sept. 29.—In the finals for the women's national tennis title on the cricket courts here today Mrs. George Wightman defeated Miss Mary Browne of California, the national title holder, in straight sets. The scores were 6—0 and 6—3.

Symphony Seats Bring Big Prices

The auction sale of seats for the Friday rehearsals of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was held today and at noon the first nine rows had been sold at premiums ranging favorably with last year. The highest premium was $70 for a centre aisle seat in Row H.

HARRY'S LAWYERS ARE PREPARED FOR FELKER SETBACK

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29.—The Thaw defence is not going to be caught napping by any new tricks of William Travers Jerome.

PERFECT PLANS FOR FUGITIVE'S DEFENCE.

SEARCH CASCO BAY FOR LAUNCH WITH 11 ABOARD

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 29.—The tug Sagamore Hill, a police boat and a launch of private citizens left Portland harbor this afternoon after Andrew Casco Bay for the launch in question if which, with eleven persons, including Portland people aboard, left here early yesterday for an all-day cruise, and still not return.

There were five are four women and seven children in the party. They were Mr. and Mrs. Edson M. Sturgess, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. King with their son and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Burgess, Miss Edna McDonald, W. A. Morgan and A. B. Boswell. They went out Hersey-ald's power boat, which is a sea-fey craft, well suited comfort.

There was a heavy sea, even in the harbor, yesterday. Before the boat's departure alarmed and she drifted onto some rocks in the bay, on one of which she was pounded in the rough sea and sank.

To Take Up Habeas Writ.

In case of an adverse decision from Governor Felker, the writ of habeas corpus before Judge Aldrich in the Federal Court will then be taken up and fought out. This will make the Thaw case a purely legal affair—something which it is not now. As a matter of fact, Governor Felker's position is that of the chief executive of a great State being asked by the chief executive of another great State to deliver up a man who is sought as a person who can be extradited.

The legal points of this case Governor Felker will not deal with. The real point up to him is whether or not Harry Thaw, whose case has been placed before him, is a person who can be properly extradited. And whether or not the State of New Jersey desires to extradite this man for the reason given in its application or whether it desires his extradition for another purpose.

If Governor Felker can be convinced that Thaw is insane and that he is dangerous, while nominally asking for him as a conspirator of a criminal, the Governor-elect is believed will not sign the papers. In any other event, save one, it is expected that he will attend his signature thereto.

It is privately believed that if Jerome

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

Ships Bringing in Big Cotton Cargoes

The movement of cotton from the southern ports to Boston is beginning to assume gigantic proportions. The El Mar, a ship in from Galveston today with 6,000 bales, and the El Paso is loading at the same port for Boston. The Nacoochee came in Sunday from Savannah with a big cargo.

Want Love Suit in the State Court

A motion was heard today in the United States District Court to remand to the Massachusetts courts for trial the breach of promise suit of Miss Mary D. Sullivan of Needham against John Bruce Lloyd of Malden and Chicago, young millionaire and former Harvard oarsman. A similar motion was heard in the suit of Daniel L. Smith, attorney and friend by marriage of Miss Sullivan, against Lloyd for $50,000 for alleged legal services. Decision was reserved. In both suits by Judge Dodge.

Paris Chuckles at Ridicule of Bryan

PARIS, Sept. 29.—All Paris today is chuckling over the article in La Liberte ridiculing Bryan. The writer, after relating that Bryan, dissatisfied, has organized a lecturing, money-making tour, adds:

"Evidently this official tour is slightly lacking in decorum, but Americans are more republican than we and not overshocked to see their Minister of Foreign Affairs appear on the stage between clown and juggler."

A scathing article in L'Opinion, signed, remarks that "Bryan's manner of fulfilling his official duties makes even professional humorists smile."

Hornblower Heads the Stock Exchange

At the annual election of the Boston Stock Exchange today, these officers were selected: President, Henry Hornblower; Vice-President, Walter Jackson; governing, Harry H. Guy; treasurer, Sidney Chase; Charles W. Tewksbury, Sumner B. Pearmain, Charles Hayden and George T. Rice were reelected to the governing committee, as were James Dean, who succeeded Haven Clement, and George A. Rich, who took Walter Jackson's place.

1 DEAD, 3 HURT IN AUTO SMASH AT PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 29.—A ten-foot washout on a dark road near this city, early today, cost the life of Joseph Reddington, and injured three young women who gave their names as Rose Cohen, Rose Minor and Jennie Seiss. The automobile in which they were riding turned turtle and dashed over an embankment.

Two other men, who were also passengers in the car, which was driven by Reddington, an Auburn man, disappeared after helping the women from the wreckage, and no trace has been found of them.

Reddington was almost instantly killed. The machine was coming into the city along the Parkway, where there is little light along the road. The washout could not be seen at a distance, and the machine struck it before the occupants realized that they were in danger. The car overturned, throwing out five of the passengers, but pinning Reddington beneath the steering wheel.

The accident drew a crowd, which helped the two uninjured men to assist the young women to the roadway. Miss Cohen had a broken arm, and Miss Minor was cut and bruised. Miss Seiss suffered mainly from the shock and the shaking up. The three women and Reddington were rushed to the Rhode Island Hospital.

Fitzgerald Knocks Boston Reformers

Mayor Fitzgerald today took a hot shot at Boston "reformers" before leaving, with his daughters, Rose and Agnes, for a week's trip to Cleveland, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cedar Rapids, Chicago and Detroit. He said:

"I am to speak on this trip before Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and other representative associations of business men.

"They seem to have a different idea in the West of just what the Mayor of Boston is. They judge him by what he has accomplished in real uplift and real improvement of the city of Boston.

"The bodies I am to address are reform bodies, but they are different from Boston 'reformers' in being for real reform, real uplift, and for honest and able officials."

Portland Mayor Accidentally Shot

PORTLAND, Sept. 29.—Mayor Oakley C. Curtis was accidentally shot while attempting to remove the cylinder of a small calibre revolver, a cartridge exploding and sending a shell into his thigh. The accident took place at a gunning camp near Jackman. The Mayor was not seriously hurt. "It was the same old song, didn't know it was loaded," said the Mayor. He was not seriously hurt.

First aid was administered, after which the Mayor went to his home.

BOYS

Destined perhaps to be leaders in business some day get their start in life today because they read "Help Wanted" Ads in the Sunday AMERICAN yesterday.

Confirm Judge Rogers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Senate today confirmed the name of Henry Wade Rogers of Connecticut to be District Judge of the Second Circuit.

WHY 2 INDICTMENTS? ASKS THAW

If Jerome Has One Now, Why Does He Need Another? His Query.

Continued from First Page.

does not make good on his declaration that he has an indictment against Thaw that the case is gone so far as New York State is concerned. Governor Felker, in this event, will not sign the papers. This has been positively stated by those who know him best.

Above and beyond the appeal to the Federal courts before Judge Aldrich, however, is a new line of defence which the Thaw attorneys are now planning, which will carry the case to Boston before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

In this court there is no question but what every phase of the Thaw case will have to be threshed out. His sanity will be a large figure in it and the litigation will extend over several months, if not a year or more.

"I'LL GO BACK," SAYS THAW, "IF JEROME WILL SHOW THAT INDICTMENT"

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29.—"If Jerome can show the secret indictment he says has been found against me in Dutchess County, I will go back and demand trial under that indictment," said Harry Thaw today.

Thaw took a hand in the discussion of Jerome's "indictment" declaration at the extradition hearing before Governor Felker, by issuing a statement, "calling Jerome's bluff." Thaw's statement read:

If the Dutchess County Grand Jury had found an indictment against me at the time Mr. Jerome solemnly told Governor Felker that they had found one, I shall go to Dutchess County and demand trial upon that indictment.

This does not apply to any future indictment that those gentlemen whose names were concealed at the first trial, and who have been sometime called Mr. Blank and Mr. Blank—or any other wealthy and influential lawyers—may be able to procure. If they do procure such an indictment in the future, I shall stand upon my legal rights.

You see, no legal indictment can be found against me in New York, where I am under commitment as a lunatic.

All we are concerned with is Mr. Jerome's public statement that an indictment has been found. We are sure no Dutchess County Grand Jury would make an indictment contrary to law and common sense, to please Mr. Jerome and his rich friends.

Therefore we think that Mr. Jerome's vaunted "bombshell" was stuffed with sawdust. Did he deliberately intend to deceive at the hearing in Concord?

Jacobs Defends Jerome.

Bernard Jacobs, Jerome's New Hampshire lawyer, today declared he believes a secret indictment exists as Jerome claims.

He said:

I am confident that Mr. Jerome has an indictment as he stated at the extradition hearing before Governor Felker. Mr. Jerome knows the caliber of New Hampshire people, and it would be preposterous to assume that he would come here and deliberately lie.

He knows that the people here, like those in Missouri, have to be shown.

I have been informed that under the New York laws, if my name were presented to the Dutchess County Grand Jury for an indictment, the jury would be obliged to report back either an indictment or a "no bill."

Since no report has been made, I believe there is a secret indictment.

The dramatic attempt to "call Jerome's indictment bluff" took precedence in interest even over the statement of a member of the Governor's council that Governor Felker will order Thaw's extradition. This would throw the case into the Federal courts at Boston for final settlement.

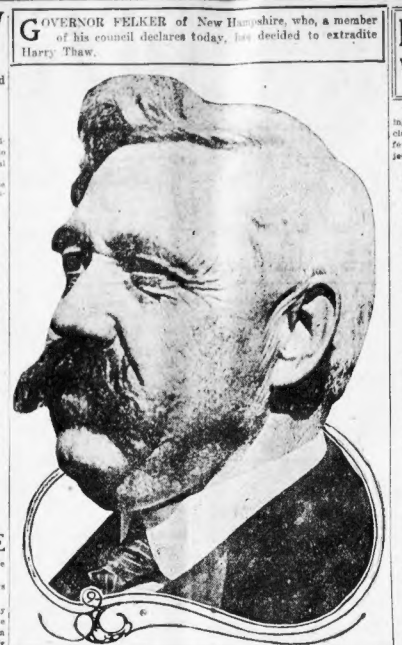
Counsel John F. Ringwood of the Thaw legal forces declares that he intends to "smoke Jerome out."

"Prosecutor's Bombshell Stuffed Only with Sawdust," Declares Harry.

Thaw Defies Jerome.

His statement reads:

In view of the statement made before Governor Felker at Concord, N. H., on September 25, 1913, in the argument before the Governor on the extradition proceedings, by Mr. Jerome as special deputy attorney general, in which statement Mr. Jerome said, that "an indictment was found and was signed," referring to the Grand Jury that had been in session from September 9 to September 22, 1913, I would state as attorney for Harry K. Thaw and duly authorized by him to make this statement, that he, Thaw, will consent to waive extradition from New Hampshire and discontinue all the proceedings now pending and will voluntarily come to Dutchess County and personally appear and answer the alleged indictment if there be one in existence, if he, Jerome, will make good his statement at the hearing that "an indictment was found and signed" by duly sworn and indictment or certified copy of said indictment and forwarding the same to Governor Felker.



GOVERNOR FELKER of New Hampshire, who, a member of his council declares today, has decided to extradite Harry Thaw.

MRS. THAW'S DEVOTION TO HARRY REMARKABLE

By CONSTANCE WILLIAMS.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29.—Devotion! Never in all the world has there been such devotion between mother and son as between mother and son as between Harry Thaw and his aged mother. Never has the supreme mother-love been strained so near the breaking point and come out stronger and more all-absorbing, more glorifyingly beautiful than the love of Mrs. Mary Copely Thaw holds for her wayward, hounded son.

Even when she speaks to him her face lights with all the glory of that great love. Just to be near him, to pat his shoulder encouragingly, to look after his personal wants and shield him from all cares possible, seem to make her happiness.

And her love is surely returned full measure, as one may see as her son helps her into the elevator, holds her arm caressingly, kisses her when he leaves her at the door or strives to win a smile from her kindly face.

In just the way he teases her he shows his all-embracing love for her.

"I never have been interviewed by male or female," she informed him the other day. At that he looked at her in widened amazement and, as if terribly shocked at her blunder, exclaimed, "Mother! you should say lady or gentleman."

With that she laughed heartily, for it was one time when he had gotten even with her.

There is much of the boy spirit left in his man and it flashes forth oftenest when he is with his mother. He seems in every way to be trying to make up to her as far as possible for the many sorrows he knows he has caused her.

Her loyalty has meant more to him than has anything else in his life, and just the way he says that one word, "mother," shows all the reverence, the love and loyalty of the man-hour in him. If she seems the least bit tired he is all solicitude, if her face happens to be in repose a moment too long, he's ready with some sweet, caressing remark. Food is always sure to make it break into smiles.

When she advises him he is all solicitous attention and her advice is always obeyed to the letter. When she is near he follows her every move with his eyes. Her devotion to him is no less pathetic. Just to keep him cheerful, to keep him from dwelling on the past, to see that he eats what is good for him and gets his proper amount of sleep, seems to have been her aim during her last visit.

It is she who sees that he ceases work at night when she feels he has worked already too long. It is she who sees that he takes his daily exercise. When she is ready to drive, no matter how rushed he may be, he drops everything and goes with her. He anxiously points out everything of interest along their way for fear she may miss something and she as anxiously begs to it that he misses nothing.

SAYS THOMPSON DENIES JEROME'S STATEMENT HE WILL HELP PROSECUTOR

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29.—Jerome's statement that Roger K. Thompson is to turn State's evidence was denied today by a man close to Thaw. He declared that he had it from Thompson that he had never discussed the case with Jerome. This man said:

I know Roger K. Thompson long and well, before he became involved in the Thaw case and I know from Thompson's own lips that Jerome did not discuss this case with him in Canada or elsewhere.

Jerome's statement that Thompson was to turn State's evidence, a statement he made during the extradition proceedings before Governor Felker, is untrue.

Thompson told me that Jerome sought to strike up an acquaintance with him in Sherbrooke. Thompson said they were sitting at adjoining tables in the hotel dining room. Jerome turned to him and said, "Won't you drive my car back to New York with me?" Thompson said, "I certainly will not."

And that is the only talk that Jerome has had with Thompson, who is a citizen of Canada and who tells me he is going to stay there.

It is absurd to believe that Thompson is to turn state's evidence as he was employed by the owner of an automobile merely to operate a car for him. He did not know whether the car would contain Harry K. Thaw or John Jones, and it is ridiculous to assume that any "men higher up" would take Thompson into their confidence.

THAW GIVES ANOTHER PROOF OF HIS ABILITY TO THINK CONNECTEDLY

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29.—Harry Thaw, according to a reporter on the case here, today gave a new illustration of his sound mental processes.

The reporter asked:

"What do you think is keeping Jerome in New York—or away from Concord?"

Thaw started to reply. He said: "Jerome is trying to get Whitman to issue an indictment. But Mr. Whitman"—

Just then Thaw's secretary entered with six letters. Thaw glanced through all six of them—indicated the way they should be answered, dismissed the secretary, turned to the reporter and continued his sentence as though there had been no intermission:

"But Mr. Whitman is an honest man and will not gratify Jerome's conceit."

Thaw omitted his ride and his walk today to answer letters. One he received enclosed the AMERICAN'S editorial, "Has Thaw Suffered Enough?" and read:

I herewith send you a clipping from a paper that always prints what is right—the Boston AMERICAN. The article is one of the best yet published in any newspaper. You certainly have the right on your side, and will surely be free. Very truly yours,

E. E. YOUNG.

Boston.

Thaw delayed his supper last night while he listened to the chimes in the Christian Science Church play "Lead Kindly Light." The church is not far from the hotel, and the chimes are famous.

C. D. Stevens, an officer guarding Thaw, is one of his partisans and says he is confident of his sanity. He and Sheriff Drew are close friends, and Drew leaves much of the detail work to Stevens. Drew and Felker were classmates at Dartmouth, and both were graduated in 1882.

JEROME, AFTER QUIET DAY IN LAKEVILLE, CT., LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

LAKEVILLE, Ct., Sept. 29.—W. T. Jerome left here early today for New York after spending a very quiet Sunday. He refused to discuss the Thaw case before leaving or give any idea of his future movements.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Filene's Automatic Bargain BASEMENT

New Suits, Coats Waists and Dresses

—Examples of what a *different* kind of bargain store with a **unique system** can do.

—Examples of extraordinary *first* prices that have made the Automatic Basement famous.

—Examples of the hundreds of bargain lots ready for TUESDAY.

A Small Lot of Women's and Misses'

Suits

Worth $18.50—$25.00

$13.50

Nearly all are samples or designer's models. Novelty cloths and styles. Hardly two alike.

For the brisk days coming.

Heavy Coats

Worth $10.75 to $13.50

$7.50

Small women's and misses' sizes. Plain or trimmed styles. Mixture or plain materials, ¾ length.

Chiffon Waists

Worth $3 and $4

$2

Some with frills, to be worn outside of skirts; others with lace yokes and embroidery. Blue, brown, taupe.

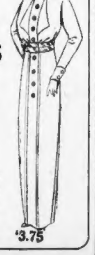
Save Half on These Fall Serges

Dresses

Worth $7.50

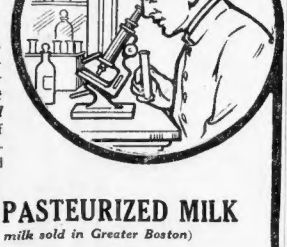
$3.75

Several attractive models. Lace yokes, silk collars, striped silk collars and girdles. Navy, black, copenhagen, brown.



Always Hundreds of Other Bargain Lots

HOOD'S-THE SAFE MILK



With microscope and test tube, Hood's Milk is analyzed daily. Absolute purity is the invariable requirement—for ***in 67 years*** of continuous service ***not one case of disease has been traced to Hood's Milk.*** We want no part of blame for any epidemics caused by impure milk—therefore, we safeguard every step in the handling of

HOOD'S PERFECTLY PASTEURIZED MILK

(The only perfectly pasteurized milk sold in Greater Boston)

Rich in cream because it is the product of selected herds, collected, shipped, bottled and delivered under ideal conditions, Hood's milk is pre-eminently ***pure, clean, safe*** and

IT COSTS NO MORE THAN UNSAFE MILK

Order of Our Driver-Salesman, Write or Telephone

H. P. HOOD & SONS

A PROFIT-SHARING BUSINESS

The Public Is Cordially Invited to Visit Any of Our Milk Depots

Telephone Charlestown 600—or the Nearest Delivery Point —"Information" will connect you

H. P. HOOD & SONS TRADE MILK MARK

Evelyn Thaw Worth Saving?

Was Evelyn Nesbit Thaw worth saving? Many AMERICAN readers declare emphatically she was. Here are a few more letters on this interesting subject:

Analyzing the life story of Evelyn I have formed an opinion that she is a very good type of woman. She has, and unfortunately so, been subjected to the spotlight so much and so often that her mistakes are magnified. Her virtues, though, are rarely continued. Had she married some sensible man instead of Harry Thaw, things might be different now. But the past must not form the basis of our opinions. Evelyn should not be censured.

IDA VENTURA.

"Will Redeem Herself."

Has anybody presented a logical argument sustaining the opinion of Gertrude Atherton that Evelyn was not worth saving? In the ordinary course of events Evelyn will have an opportunity to redeem herself. She won't though, until this Thaw case is settled for all time. Just as long as Thaw figures in legal tangles just so long is Evelyn going to be forced to defend herself.

L. E. R.

"Held in High Regard."

This discussion has demonstrated that the great majority of American women can be depended upon to stand by a sister in trouble. The hundreds of letters printed in the AMERICAN prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that Evelyn Thaw is today held in higher regard by members of her sex than ever before. MRS. A. Z. BROWN.

"Certainly Worth Saving."

I have read several letters suggesting that Evelyn crave publicity. How do women reach such conclusions Evelyn for years has done everything possible to shun publicity. Upon her recent visit to this country, made for the purpose of going on the stage in order that she could make a living Harry Thaw escaped from the asylum. The papers printed pages on it. Naturally, Evelyn, who was in New York, was again forced into the discussion. I believe that Evelyn has shown by her conduct during the past five years that she is worthy of consideration. She certainly is worth saving.

ALICE A. SMITH.

Public Opinion.

I have spent many years in social work and know how difficult it is for women with a past to cope with public opinion. When a woman makes an honest effort to gain a place in society—which Evelyn has done—it is our duty to aid her. There is a great lesson to be learned from this timely discussion, and that is that any woman who endeavors to live a good life can gain any assistance required from her own sex.

SOCIAL WORKER

THAW WALKS OFFICER OFF HIS FEET, THEN TOYS WITH DUMBBELLS

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29.—"Harry K. Thaw—Physical Culture Expert."

It is not impossible. Neither is "Harry K. Thaw, Champion Professional Walker of the World."

Patrolman Dell Stevens would become the press agent in either event.

Stevens is elongated and powerful. He essayed to attend Mr. Thaw on his daily constitutional. The first mile was not hard. Before the second Stevens took off his hat. Then came off the coat. Pretty soon the vest. Perspiration trickled down his face. He sat down and implored Thaw to rest. The latter was smiling and unruffled.

"That man is a wonder," said the long-legged patrolman. "His legs strike out like the piston of an engine. Some chest, too. Bulges out like an inflated balloon."

Walking is not Mr. Thaw's only diversion. With his day's work completed he exercises with dumbbells, wrist machines and a small chest developer.

"Show me the crazy man," said Stevens, "who could work all day, walk five miles, exercise with physical culture machines and then sleep as peacefully as a child."

HARRY BANISHES HIS CIGARS TO "HIT THE PIPE"—A CALABASH

CONCORD, Sept. 29.—Harry K. Thaw is hitting the pipe. But the sickly aroma of Pell street is not suggested. It is a big, fat calabash. He has passed up the cigar, both the Canadian stogie and the pride of New Hampshire.

Two friends dropped into his room to discuss his case with him. Thaw passed cigars around, lighted his pipe. All three started at work like men with a mission. Smoke arose as if from a Pittsburgh chimney. Dunks could be carved out with a knife.

Someone raised the window and a passerby started to ring in the fire alarm.

DELL STEVENS, THAW'S BODYGUARD, CULTIVATES VAUDEVILLE WHISTLE

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29.—Vaudeville holds no allurements for Harry K. Thaw, but Policeman Dell Stevens looked askance at the gaudy posters.

"Thaw and Stevens, in Music and Song," is in the mind of Stevens.

Thaw plays the piano. Stevens has developed a barber shop whistle. Thaw essays "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" out of the Eagle Hotel piano and Stevens stands ably by whistling, it on its musical way.

Vaudeville pays big money, ——— told Stevens. He may try it on.

JEROME DRIVEN AWAY BY JURY'S REFUSAL TO INDICT FUGITIVE

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 29.—It was stated here today that the Dutchess County Grand Jury has positively refused to indict Harry K. Thaw.

According to a county official in a position to know, the Grand Jury of this county will not indict for conspiracy, or help William Travers Jerome in any degree to play his role of Thaw's Nemesis.

THE LOVE STORY OF HARRY AND EVELYN

CHAPTER XXXI.

"What never yet was heard in tale or song."—Milton.

The day that Harry was arraigned on the murder indictment and pleaded not guilty, Evelyn spent six long and racking hours, telling to Harry's lawyers a story that was cautiously hinted to be something tremendously vital to the defence.

Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge were in full charge of the defence with Judge Olcott as the leading spirit. Their law offices were at No. 170 Broadway. There Evelyn went in a closed taxi, heavily veiled and pale with anticipation of the ordeal she was to undergo.

Evelyn knew the nature of the questioning she was to receive. She was to be forced, gently but persistently, by Judge Olcott, to tell all and say that she might know which would save Harry from the chair.

Evelyn was no timid, shrinking maiden. She had passed through a world of experiences since she left her girlhood home in Pittsburgh. She had dashed through Broadway's gayest life. She had known the perils which beset girls in New York —pretty girls, at least. She had been abroad with Harry and had known the glittering pleasures of such audacious folly. She had mingled with high society in Pittsburgh—as much as the latter would let her. She had seen an old friend shot down by her husband and she had fallen into the hands of the lawyers.

Truly, Evelyn had run up and down the gamut of feminine emotion enough to be a thoroughly worldly person.

But this was something for which no girl is ever prepared. She was being asked to bare most intimate secrets of her life, with the expectation that such secrets would finally be bruited abroad for all the world to hear.

Evelyn Was Only Twenty-One.

And Evelyn was young. She had not yet reached her twenty-second birthday.

True, the newspapers had already printed boldly and had hinted at enough to show that Evelyn had been very friendly with Stanford White.

Harry himself, in the wild fury of the murder night, had blurted out that he shot White because White had wronged Evelyn.

But these statements by others were one thing.

For the girl to sit down and deliberately rehearse any such catalogue of experiences to a lawyer—even to save her husband from execution—was a terrible task.

But Evelyn went to Judge Olcott's office and, according to a report which crept out and spread up and down the city, Evelyn told a story that almost surpassed belief.

Evelyn was shown into a private office where Judge Olcott was waiting with a stenographer. The judge asked questions. Evelyn answered. The stenographer made notes.

When the stenographer had taken a sufficient quantity of notes a second stenographer was called in. There was a third stenographer in waiting and all three were kept working until the judge was through with his questions.

One hour passed. Then another—and a third—and still Evelyn was talking.

The young wife was kept on the rack for six full hours, while the three stenographers, working in relays, took thousands and thousands of words.

Judge Olcott was unsparing in his interrogories. He told Evelyn that there was not the slightest use in trying to gloss over any facts, that the least details must be told and that the stronger the story, the more effective for the defence.

It was perhaps then, for the first time, that a full sense came to Evelyn of the horrible position in which she was placed.

She was the wife of the defendant and was in duty bound to save him if possible.

Only one way seemed feasible, a way that involved a pitiless sacrifice of herself.

It was then that Evelyn realized how the murder of Stanford White was to cost her dear—even though her husband maintained that the murder was for her sake.

The hideous irony of her position must have smitten Evelyn with crushing force. But she was caught in the trap of circumstances and could not escape.

So Evelyn stayed six hours in Judge Olcott's office and bared her very soul.

The girl came out from the legal inquisition into to the afternoon reduced to the last willed extremity of anguish and mortification. She hastened back to the Hotel Lorraine and shut herself from everyone, to try to recover her composure. The next day was Sunday and Evelyn had time to regain her self-possession.

Judge Olcott also questioned Thomas McCaleb, who was with the Thaws on the night of the shooting at the Cafe Martin and later at the Madison Square roof garden.

There was much discussion over the question of whether White's name was actually mentioned at the Thaw table in the Cafe Martin just prior to the shooting.

McCaleb said that it was not mentioned. He told this to Judge Olcott. He was also called before Acting District Attorney Nott.

Admit Evelyn Wrote Note.

That Evelyn had written a note to Harry about White at the cafe table was admitted generally. Evelyn said so and Harry confirmed it.

Truxton Beale, the fourth member of the Thaw party, had remained in town for two days after the shooting, putting up at the Knickerbocker Club. He expected to be summoned by the District Attorney's office and he was not dodging an inquiry.

Truxton Beale was known in New York and in the West for his unquestioned personal courage. He had proven this on several different occasions. A story that he had fled the city to avoid being quizzed was squelched by Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who said he knew where Beale had gone and that he would be back when wanted.

* * * * *

At this time an interesting story appeared to account for Thaw having a revolver on his person the night he shot White. This story was that Thaw was beaten up by a gang of thugs at Christmas time, 1904, when walking up Fifth avenue. He was not robbed, so the inference was that the thugs were hired by an enemy to assault him.

Thaw hired detectives who reported to him, it was said, that members of the notorious Monk Eastman gang had been hired by a man who said that he, in turn, was hired by White. After the assault Harry carried a revolver, so the story went.

To Be Continued.

Kornfeld's BARGAIN BASEMENT

Silk Velvet Tams

$1.25

Wonderful for Style and Value

Mail Order Catalogue Free

A persistent purpose to produce perfect biscuit

National Biscuit Company is inspired by a persistent purpose to produce perfect biscuit and to deliver them in perfect condition.

The accomplishment of this purpose has resulted in the building of modern bakeries, in the invention of new machinery, in the exercise of unceasing care, in the selection of finest ingredients.

The perfect products of the National Biscuit Company are delivered to you in perfect condition—some in packages with the famous In-er-seal Trade Mark, some in attractive small tins and some from the familiar glass-front cans.

Buy biscuit baked by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

TRY THIS.

Instead of wondering what to do on where to invest, read AMERICAN "Business Opportunities" for information, suggestion, illumination. Better begin today.

MISS BREWER CALLS MATRON IN POLICE CASE

Believing that material evidence can be obtained from the police matron of Division 16, City square, Charlestown, to substantiate her charges against patrolman John Horgan, who arrested her on a charge of drunkenness, Miss Ella Brewer of Chelsea, daughter of Elias Brewer, the elevator manufacturer, has called upon the police department to summon the matron as a witness.

"The matron can at least testify to Miss Brewer's condition the night she was arrested," said Attorney Fred L. Norton, counsel for Miss Brewer, "and thus give further evidence of our assertion that Patrolman Horgan had absolutely no cause for arresting her."

Declining to discuss the case, Mrs. Mary Cadigan, matron at the City square station, has referred all her inquisitors to the officials in charge of the station.

In his letter to Police Commissioner O'Meara for Miss Brewer, his client, Attorney Norton said: "Miss Brewer desires to suggest that the testimony of the matron of the police station who examined her be taken in such inquiry as may be made. Miss Brewer will be glad to furnish you with the names and addresses of the witnesses who testified in her favor at the trial in court, and I am of opinion that the testimony of these witnesses, or at least some of them, would be necessary to a full and fair investigation."

Charging Patrolman Horgan with insulting her and with unnecessary roughness when arresting her, Miss Brewer has put it up to the police department to investigate the charges. "Miss Brewer does not wish to make a personal attack upon Officer Horgan," writes Attorney Norton, for the girl who alleges that the big policeman tore her waist and seized her so roughly that he left black and blue marks upon her right arm.

"Miss Brewer will be ready to testify as a witness," continues Attorney Norton. "We must leave these matters for an investigation within the department. We are confident that you will handle the matter for the best interests of the department and the public."

Sohier Addresses the Road Congress

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—William D. Sohier, chairman of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, today addressed scores of men of national prominence at the third annual American Road Congress, which convened here. Many of those present were: Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston; A. W. Campbell, Deputy Minister of Railways of Canada; James S. Harlan, member of Interstate Commerce Commission, and W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central Railroad.

France Again Wins Big Airship Cup

RHEIMS, France, Sept. 29.—France today won in the international aviation tournament. The Deutsch cup was won by M. Prevost. Prevost established a new record for the international cup course, doing the 124.2 miles in 59 minutes and 45 seconds. The cup was won by Vedrines for France in Chicago last year.

MRS. JOSEPH A. BLAKE (at top), whose reconciliation with surgeon is reported; Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, defendant in $1,000,000 suit, which may be dropped, and her daughter Catherine.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Dr. Joseph A. Blake will return to New York October 12, according to an announcement made today at his office. His friends are confident that he will then take up his residence at No. 30 East Seventy-fifth street, where Mrs. Blake has made her home since separation nearly two years ago.

George Gordon Battle, attorney for Mrs. Blake, and Arthur C. Train, attorney from Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, probably will have a conference when Mr. Train returns this week from Bar Harbor. It is generally believed their meeting will result in the withdrawal of Mrs. Blake's suit for $1,000,000 for alienation against Mrs. Mackay. At her home today it was said that Mrs. Blake will remain in the country indefinitely. Her son, Francis, twelve, remains at the home in charge of a governess.

Peabody Mother of Eight Suicide

PEABODY, Sept. 29.—Mrs. Ellen Fuller bought groceries as usual today, returned home and played with her children for a few minutes, then went to her bedroom. There her daughter Ella found her a few minutes later—her throat cut. Mrs. Fuller, forty-seven, mother of eight children and wife of William H. Fuller, a leather worker, was despondent from sickness and poverty.

MAN DYING, HUNT WOMAN AS POISONER

A possible plot to kill may be disclosed to day as a result of the mysterious poisoning of an unidentified man in a room at the Grand Union Hotel, at No. 1164 Washington street, South End. The man is in a critical condition at the City Hospital and the police are searching for a woman who disappeared from the hotel a short time after they had registered.

The name "Gardner" on the man's clothing may prove a clew to his identity, but there was nothing else in his pockets to aid the police, excepting a book of tickets on the Boston & Maine Railroad, good between Boston and Linden. The man has been unconscious ever since his arrival at the hospital and the physicians do not know what poison he has taken.

The couple registered at the hotel as "Sarriera Antonia and wife." Two hours later the woman walked out of the hotel. A short time afterward the man's condition was discovered, and Dr. Edward J. Carter of No. 301 Shawmut avenue, South End, who was called.

The suspicious actions of the woman led the police to believe the man did not take the poison knowingly, but may have been a victim of an overdose of headache powders.

The woman is said to be about thirty-five, five feet and five inches tall, and weighs about 120 pounds. She wore a dark green dress and dark hat with, white trimming.

The man is said to be about the same age, an inch taller and weighs about 140 pounds. His complexion is dark and he has a small moustache. He wore a dark blue suit and a gray soft hat.

Brother and Sister Dead in Motor Crash

Miss Lillian H. Lee, twenty-five, and Harry F. Lee, twenty-three, of No. 19 Elm street, North Woburn, are dead at the Hale Hospital as the result of a collision between their automobile and an electric car in the Bradford district.

The efforts of Boston specialists failed to save the young man after his sister had died of her injuries.

The motorcycle, with a basket attachment carrying Miss Lee, crashed down an incline into a North Reading trolley car.

Miss Lee suffered from concussion of the brain and multiple fractures of the ribs, the many broken bones punctured a lung and she died half an hour after reaching the hospital. Her brother had suffered a similar long injury and did not long survive her.

Mrs. Pankhurst Completes Plans for U. S. Tour

Prominent suffragists of the city today received word that Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the famous English militant, would arrive in this country Saturday, October 21, and will deliver her first address in New York the same day providing she passes the immigration authorities.

The landing of Mrs. Pankhurst is in some doubt. She is at present out of jail under a permit, by the provisions of the "Cat and Mouse" act and is therefore, in the eyes of the law, a criminal and may never pass Ellis Island since the laws of the United States bar criminal aliens.

It is not known that Mrs. Pankhurst will attempt to stir up American women to militant methods, but in the case of her being landed, admission there is sure to be a tremendous agitation by the advocates of "votes for women" in this country, and some have even talked of bringing her in by force should she be detained.

It is the intention of Mrs. Pankhurst to tour the country and stir up a nation-wide sentiment for woman's suffrage with her many arguments but more especially on the ground that a ballot for women is the only cure for the social evil.

Osborne, in Stripes, Loses Moustache

New York Prison Chief, Voluntary Convict, Put to Work.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Thomas Mott Osborne, chairman of the Commission on Prison Reforms, today became a voluntary "convict" in Auburn Penitentiary to study conditions and gather materials for the report of the commission.

Mr. Osborne will undergo the same treatment as the criminals. His moustache was shaven off and he was given a striped suit and sent to work in the broom factory. He will probably remain in the prison for a week.

Tells of New "L" Safety Appliance

The Elevated road has already installed certain safety appliances, as a result of testimony given at the "L" arbitration hearings before James J. Storrow, James H. Vahey and James L. Richards, according to the testimony of John D. Connolly today.

The evidence was resumed after a week's recess. Connolly is in the maintenance department. He said the road has put in appliances for protecting conductors when at work on overhead wires at night.

Auditor J. Henry Neal followed him on the stand.

SPHINX HATS
AT
LONG BROS.
30 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON.

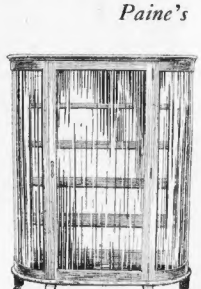
Paine's

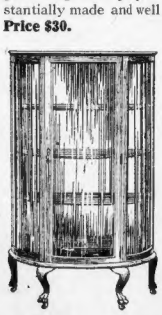
MODERATE PRICES AT PAINE'S

Two striking illustrations of what a modest sum will purchase in *worth-while furniture.*

OAK CHINA CLOSETS

Golden oak, ample in size, of good design and proportion, substantially made and well finished.
Price $30.





MAHOGANY CHINA CLOSETS

Of graceful design, the curving glass front and sides displaying to perfection the china or glass within. Splendidly made of good mahogany.
Price only $28.

Either closet with mirror back and glass shelves at slight increase in price.

Furniture of this same character may be found in every section of our store at correspondingly low prices.

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY
48 Canal Street
Between Haymarket Square and North Station

RUGS AND DRAPERIES

R.H. WHITE CO.

AT THESE LOW PRICES WE CANNOT GUARANTEE TO FILL MAIL, PHONE OR C. O. D. ORDERS.

TUESDAY

September 30th

The Biggest "MONTH-END" Clearance of the Year

FOLLOWING OUR GREAT ANNIVERSARY SALE LAST WEEK

THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF ODD LOTS, BROKEN SIZES, HANDLED GOODS, ETC., which we will close out at Prices that are, in many cases,

FAR BELOW ACTUAL COST

WOMEN'S COATS

(25) $15.00 to $20.00 Dressy Coats $7.50
(24) $20 to $25 Chiffon and Serge Wraps $10.00
(15) $15.00 to $18.50 Sport Coats $11.00

WOMEN'S SUITS

(35) $12.50 to $18.50 Serge Suits $7.50
(30) $20.00 to $25.00 Tailored Suits $10.00
(18) $25.00 to $29.75 Dressy Suits $12.50
(15) $25.00 to $37.50 Serge and Eponge Suits $15.00

WOMEN'S GOWNS

(25) $5.00 to $7.50 Wash Dresses $1.95
(18) $7.50 to $10.00 Crepe Gowns $3.95
(15) $15.00 to $18.50 Figured Muslin Gowns $5.00
(15) $15.00 to $25.00 Ratine Gowns $7.50
(15) $15.00 to $18.50 Sunshine Gowns $11.00
(12) $22.50 to $25.00 Crepe Serge Dresses $14.50

READY-MADE DRESSES

(125) $1.00 and $1.50 House Dresses ..... .89
(69) $2.00 and $2.50 Wash Dresses ..... .98
(250) $3.00 to $5.00 Wash Dresses $1.95
(140) $4.00 and $6.00 Lingerie Dresses $2.95
(240) $6.00 to $7.50 Dresses $3.95
(31) $5.00 to $7.50 Maids' Mohair Dresses $3.95

MISSES' AND SMALL WOMEN'S APPAREL

(50) $2.00 Coatees ..... .50
(100) $1.00 and $1.65 Middy Blouses ..... .50
(200) $2.00 Wash Dresses ..... .50
(100) $2.00 to $3.00 Wash Dresses ..... .89
(50) $4.50 to $7.50 Wash Dresses $1.98
(40) $15.00 to $20.00 Suits $7.50

MILLINERY

(50) 49c to 69c Velvet Roses, with foliage ..... .17
(50) 50c to 75c Imported Velvet Butterflies ..... .29
(67) $2.00 to $2.50 Ready-to-Wear Hats ..... .79
(75) $3.00 to $4.00 Ready-to-Wear Hats $1.49
(62) $10.00 Trimmed Plush Dress Hats $5.00

WAISTS

(25 doz) $1.00 Lingerie and Tailored Waists ..... .55
(25 doz) $1.00 Flannel Tailored Waists ..... .65
(10 doz) $1.50 Linen and Striped Madras Waists ..... .95
(30 doz) $1.50 Lingerie Waists $1.00
(8 doz) $2.00 Lingerie Waists $1.39
(10 doz) $3.00 Lingerie Waists $2.00
(6) $3.00 Emb. Tailored Waists $1.60
(10 doz) Silk Jap Wash Waists $1.95

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

(450) 50c Knitted Petticoats ..... .25
(145) 75c Heatherbloom Petticoats ..... .38
(150) 69c Circular Drawers ..... .50
(500) $2.50 Taffeta Silk Petticoats $1.50
(600) $1.00 Flannelette Night Gowns ..... .65
(300) $1.50 Night Gowns ..... .98
(300) $1.00 Sateen Petticoats ..... .50
(300) $1.00 White Petticoats ..... .60
(1200) 50c Flannelette Petticoats ..... .39

INFANTS' WEAR

(145) 89c Flannelette Nightgowns ..... .45
(98) 89c Flannelette Night Gowns, 4 to 16 yrs. ..... .59
(150) 29c Flannelette Petticoats ..... .24
(160) 79c Infants' Bands ..... .25
(98) $1.50 Girls' Sweaters, 6 to 10 years ..... .85

CORSETS

(500) 39c Brassieres, 34 to 44 ..... .17
(300) 75c Brassieres, 34 to 44 ..... .47
(300) $1.50 Royal Worcester Corsets; 19 to 26 ..... .83
(300) $2.00 Thompson Corsets, 19 to 26 ..... $1.00
$2.00 Valuette & P. N. Corsets $1.00
(150) $2.00 White's Special Corsets, 19 to 26 ..... $1.23
(216) $3.00 Princess Corsets $1.53
(120) $2.50 P. N. Corsets, long hip $1.60

WOMEN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR

(600) 59c Union Suits, medium weight ..... .39
(340) 59c White Cotton Union Suits ..... .50
(100) Women's White Cotton Union Suits ..... .69
(200) 29c Fleeced Lined Vests and Pants ..... .19
(300) 35c Swiss Ribbed Vests, crochet yokes ..... .25
(380) 50c Cotton Vests, Pants and Tights ..... .37

WOMEN'S HOSIERY

(300) 25c Black Mercerized Hose ..... .16
(600) 35c and 50c Black Cotton Hose ..... .25
(176) 50c Fine Gauge Black Hose ..... .35
(120) 50c Pure Silk Boot Hose ..... .35
(200) $1.00 Black and Colored Silk Hose ..... .69
(120) $1.50 and $1.75 Silk Hose ..... .98

CHILDREN'S HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

(400) 15c and 19c Black Cotton Hose ..... .12½
(200) 25c Mercerized Hose, black and colors ..... .15
(2010) 25c Black Cotton Hose ..... .17
(495) 39c Medium Vests and Pants ..... .25

HANDKERCHIEFS

(360) 6 for 25c Handkerchiefs ..... 6 for .18
(560) 10c Women's Soiled Handkerchiefs ..... .05
(436) 6 for 75c Linen Initial Handk. ..... 6 for .39
(160) 12½c Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs ..... .08
(270) 25c Women's Linen Handkerchiefs ..... .11
(290) 6 for 35c Men's Initial Handk. ..... 6 for .25
(120) 25c Men's Plain Linen Handkerchiefs ..... .15
(420) 25c Men's Plain Linen Handkerchiefs ..... .15

LEATHER GOODS

(70) 79c Leather Hand Bags ..... .29
(70) $1.00 and $1.50 Hand Bags ..... .50
(120) $1.00 and $1.50 Leather Hand Bags ..... .59
(41) $2.98 Hand Bags, tan only ..... .98
(40) $2.50 to $5.00 Leather Hand Bags $1.19
(15) $2.98 Hand Bags $1.98
(12) $4.98 Hand Bags $2.98

TOILET GOODS

(2,400 cakes) 5c Toilet Soap ..... 9 for .25
(720) Lb. Bottles Peroxide ..... .10
(720) 15c to 25c Tooth Brushes ..... .10
(188) 19c Bottles Woodland Violet Ammonia ..... .10
(216) 19c Lb. Cans Talcum Powder ..... .10
(216) 25c Touch Brushes, transparent ..... .15

JEWELRY

(2 gross) 50c Ribbon Watch Guards ..... .25
(2 gross) $1.00 Ribbon Watch Guards ..... .50
(25) $1.50 Mesh Bags, unbreakable mesh ..... .75
(700) 50c Pendants ..... .10
(150) 25c Pins, Long Chains and Neck Beads ..... .14

SILVERWARE

(15 doz.) 35c Orange Spoons, each ..... .10
(75 doz.) 25c Sliced Lemon Forks ..... .15
(45) 50c Candy Tongs ..... .19
(39) 59c Serving Spoons ..... .30
(50 doz.) 50c Tea Spoons, set of 6 ..... .38
(75 doz.) $1.00 Table Forks and Spoons, doz. ..... .60
(50 doz.) $1.75 Dessert Forks, set of 6 ..... .80
(50) $2.00 Chafing Dish Spoons ..... .98

SILKS

(200) 55c Black Dress Messaline, 26-in ..... .39
(250) 75c Black Dress Taffeta, 26-in ..... .49
(1,000) 75c Colored Dress Taffeta, 26-in ..... .49
(300) $1.00 Black Dress Silk Serge, 36-in ..... .59
(200) $1.00 White Heavy Wash Silk, 33-in ..... .60
(300) $1.25 Black Dress Taffeta, 36-in ..... .69
(500) $1.00 Colored Poplins and Messalines, 36 ..... .60
(400) $1.00 Cheney Bros.' Foulards, 23 in ..... .60
(600) $1.00 and $1.25 Fancy Dress Silks ..... .79
(1,000) $1.25 Colored Taffetas and Moires ..... .79
(200) $1.25 Black Dress Duchesse, 36 in ..... .89
(250) $1.50 Black Messaline and Satin ..... .98
(100) $2.00 Black Coating Satin, 36-in ..... .98
(175) $2.00 to $3.00 Figured Muslin Gowns $1.19
(50) $1.75 Black Cashmere de Soie, 40 in $1.19
(100) $2.00 Black Dress Charmeuse, 40 in $1.29
(125) $2.50 to $3.00 Crepe Meteor, 40-in $1.60
(350) 89c Colored Dress Corduroys, 28 in ..... .49
(400) $1.00 Wide Wale Colored Corduroys ..... .79
(1,000) Remnants, black dress silks ..... .29 to $1.25
(4,000) Remnants, plain and fancy ..... .29 to .98

DRESS GOODS

(600) 50c Colored Serges, 38 in ..... .29
(1,000) 69c All Wool Serges, 38 in ..... .39
(250) 75c Tweed Suitings, 54 in ..... .39
(500) $1.00 All Wool Fall Suitings, 44 in ..... .49
(300) 79c French Twill Serges, 43 in ..... .60
(300) $1.25 Coatings and Suitings, 54 in ..... .69
(450) $1.50 Double Faced Coatings, 54 in. ..... .89
(450) $1.00 Diagonal Suitings, 44 in ..... .79
(300) $2.00 Double Faced Coatings, 54 in. ..... .79
(300) $1.50 Black Peau de Soie, 44 in. ..... .98
(400) $2.00 Dress Goods, 54 in $1.10
(600) $2.00 and $2.50 Broadcloths, 54 in $1.28
(375) $2.00 and $2.50 Suitings, etc. $1.28
(400) $2.50 Suitings, sponged, 54 in $1.60
(300) $3.00 Black Broadcloths, 54 in. $1.60
(1,500) Colored Dress Goods Remnants, .19 to .98
(1,000) Black Dress Goods Remnants, .29 to .98

WASH GOODS

(2,000 yds) 10c Percale, 36-inch ..... .06
(1,000 yds) 12½c Outing Flannel, 27-inch ..... .07
(700 yds) 12½c Cotton Waisting Flannel ..... .07
(1,000 yds) 12½c Dress Ginghams, 27-inch ..... .09
(1,500 yds) 15c Outing Flannel, 36-inch ..... .10
(700 yds) 15c Japanese Crepe, 27-inch ..... .12½
(1,000 yds) 25c Devonshire Suiting, 32-inch ..... .19
(850 yds) 29c Ratine Suiting, 27-inch ..... .19
(1,550 yds) 75c Imported Ratine 38-inch ..... .59
All Our Remnants, from 1-2 to 1-3 former prices.

LININGS

Lining Remnants, at ½ price.

SMALL WARES

(10 gross) 10c White Tape, 10 yards ..... .05
(3 gross) 10c and 15c Ivorine Belting ..... .08
(4 gross) 35c Bone Hair Pins, doz. ..... .20
(2 gross) 5c Bias Tape ..... 3 for .10
(11 gross) 5c Lingerie Tape ..... 3 for .10

GLOVES

(300) 35c Short Lisle Gloves ..... .19
(450) 50c and 69c Chamoisette and Silk Gloves ..... .29
(180) $1.00 Children's Cape & Mocha Gloves ..... .50
(544) 75c to $1.00 Long and Short Silk Gloves ..... .50
(600) 75c to $1.00 Short Kid Gloves, soiled ..... .50
(420) $1.25 Milanese Silk Gloves, 16-button ..... .69
(250) $1.50 Men's Cape and Mocha Gloves ..... .75
(200) $1.50 Women's Cape and Kid Gloves ..... .73
(300) $2.50 and $3.00 Gauntlets $1.00
(60) $3.50 White French Kid Gloves, 16 but. $1.95

NECKWEAR AND VEILS

(191) 15c to 25c Jabots, Stocks, Etc ..... .05
(230) 25c Stocks, Jabots, Collars and Bows ..... .12½
(1,500 yds) Lace and Net Ruffings ..... .15
(1,000 yds) 25c and 29c Mesh Veilings ..... .15
(72) 60c Flaxen Lace Dutch Collars ..... .23
(300) 50c Jabots, Bows and Stocks ..... .25
(161) 50c Muslin and Lace Fichus ..... .29
(54) 75c Beaded Scarfs, Chiffon Veils ..... .29
(40) 50c Low Neck Sleeveless Gumpas ..... .29
(165) 39c Lace and Net Fichus ..... .39

RIBBONS

(200 yds) 12½c Remnants 4½ to 5½ in ..... .05
(200 yds) 19c Fancy Ribbon, 6 inches ..... .08
(200 yds) 39c Fancy Ribbon, 3 and 4 in ..... .12½
(150 yds) 19c Taffeta Ribbon, 6½ in ..... .12½
(100 yds) 29c Dresden Ribbons, 5 in., all silk ..... .25
(100 yds) 29c Black Moire, 5 in ..... .19
(100 yds) 29c Dark Fancy Ribbon, 6 in ..... .19

LACES

(200 yds) 8c to 10c Cotton Cluny Lace and Insertions ..... .05
(300) 19c to 25c Platt Val. Lace and Insertion ..... .12½
(140) 25c to 50c Lace Remnants ..... .12½
(125 yds) 25c to 50c blk. Emb. Net Bands ..... .15
(125 yds) 39c to 50c French & German Val. ..... .25
(72 yds) 50c to 75c Shadow Flouncings ..... .37
(250 yds) 59c Wash Blonde Nets ..... .37

EMBROIDERIES

(1,200 yds) 19c to 25c Edgings and Insertions ..... .10
(125 yds) 39c, $1.12½ Ends, Strips, 4½ yds. ..... .75
(100) $2.50 Swiss Muslin Flouncing, 45-inch $1.50

TRIMMINGS

(200 yds) 50c French Marabout ..... .25
(20 doz.) 50c to 75c Frogs ..... .30

ART EMBROIDERIES

(50 boxes) 10c Persiana Embroidery Cotton ..... .07
(12 doz.) 25c Stamped Pillow Cases, made up ..... .15
(100) $1.50 Dyed Sheep Skins, all colors ..... .60
(15 doz.) 40c Stamped Guest Towels .. 3 for .60

STATIONERY

(100 lbs.) 25c Fabric Finish Writing Paper, lb. ..... .15
(1,400) 10c Envelopes, to match, pkg ..... .07
(350 lbs.) 40c lb. Fabric Finish Paper, lb. ..... .25
(750 packs) 15c Envelopes, to match, pkg ..... .10

BOOKS

(1,200 vols) 20c Editions, Shakespeare's Plays ..... .10
(00 vols) 20c Editions Jefferson's Works ..... .15
(500 vols) 25c Girls' Books, by L. T. Meade ..... .15

UMBRELLAS

(90) 75c Children's Umbrellas ..... .49
(150) $1.00 Men's and Women's Umbrellas ..... .65

OPTICAL DEPT.

(36) 50c Automatic Eyeglass Holders ..... .39
(20) 10c Thermometers ..... .07

PICTURES

(50) $1.00 to $1.50 Pictures, in frames ..... .60
(12) $4.50 Genuine Oil Paintings $1.60

TRUNKS AND BAGS

(8) $1.50 Fibre Suit Cases ..... .98
(25) $2.50 Rattan Matting Suit Cases $1.60
(3) $6.00 Automobile Tire Trunks $2.95

MEN'S CLOTHING

(40) $7.50 Raincoats, gray mixture $4.50
(25) $12.50 Suits, fancy mixtures $8.00
(49) $15.00 Suits, fancy mixtures $9.50
(45) $16.50 Suits, fancy mixtures $10.00
(15) $7.50 Norfolk Mackinaw Coats $5.00
(41) $10.00 Norfolk Mackinaw Coats $7.00
(14) $15.00 Top Coats, silk lined $8.00
(41) $20.00 to $22.00 Overcoats, English Raincoats $12.50
(26) $20.00 Black Worsted Suits $13.00

MEN'S HATS

(50) $1.00 Golf Caps ..... .60
(75) $1.00 and $1.50 English Chev. Hats ..... .60
(400) $2.00 and $2.50 Soft and Stiff Hats $1.00

BOYS' CLOTHING

(125) 50c Jibal Waists ..... .25
(65) $1.00 and $1.50 Wash Suits, 2½ and 3 ..... .25
(100) 75c to $1.00 Rompers ..... .35
(100) 75c Knickerbockers ..... .34
(75) $1.50 and $2.00 Sweaters, 2 to 8 ..... $1.00
(30) $3.00 and $4.00 Bath Robes, ages 2 to 8 ..... $1.39
(75) $3.00 and $5 Norfolk and D. B. suits $1.98

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

(300) 25c Suspenders ..... .15
(420) 50c Knitted Four-in-Hands (seconds) ..... .25
(130) 50c Work Shirts ..... .35
(100) $1.00 Knitted Ties ..... .55
(144) $1.25 Collar Attached Shirts ..... .69
(356) $1.00 and $1.50 Negligee Shirts ..... .75
(174) $2.00 and $2.50 Sample Pajamas $1.15
(175) $3.00 Sweater Coats, mostly green $2.35
(200) 50c Heavy Black Pure Silk Hose ..... .33
(160) $1.00 Silk Hose in black, tan, gray, navy ..... .60

MEN'S HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

(150) 50c Jaeger Fleece Shirts and Drawers ..... .37
(220) 50c Shirts and Drawers ..... .37
(1200) 18c and 25c Hose, reinforced ..... .12½
(600) 25c Imported Cotton Hose ..... .19
(400) 50c Black and Tan Pure Silk Hose ..... .29

TABLE LINENS

(300 yds) Damask Remnants ..... .25 to .98
(150) $1.00 to $4.50 Cloths ..... .60 to $2.60
(75) $6.00 Renaissance Covers, 72-inch $2.98
(750) 10c to 50c Napkins (odds) ..... .05 to .25
(150) 50c Damask Tray Cloths, hemstitched ..... .29
(20 doz.) $2.25 Damask Napkins $1.44
(650) 75c Colored Table Cloths ..... .49c

TOWELS AND CRASH

(450) 10c Hemmed Huck Towels (seconds) ..... .05
(350) 10c Bleached Turkish Bath Towels ..... .06
(500) 15c Heavy Hemmed Huckaback Towels ..... .10
(400) 25c Heavy Turkish Bath Towels ..... .15
(250) 25c Hemstitched Huckaback Towels ..... .18
(150 yds) Crash Remnants ..... .07 to .15

WHITE GOODS

(600 yds) 12½c to 50c Remnants ..... .05 to .19
(200 yds) 29c White Mercerized Suiting ..... .19
(120 pieces) White Longcloth, 10-yd. pieces ..... .67

APRONS

(600) 19c Percale Aprons ..... .12½
(175) 50c "Cloverall" Percale Aprons ..... .19
(120) 50c Kimono Percale Aprons ..... .25

SHEETS AND COTTONS

(1,300 yds) 18c Bleached Pillow Tubing ..... .12½
(400) 12½c Standard Bleached Pillow Cases 8
(600) 18c Standard Bleached Pillow Cases ..... .12½
(425) 45c Bleached Sheets, 72x90 inches ..... .30
(550) 80c Standard Bleached Sheets, 81x99 in. ..... .59
(1,100 yds) 8c to 15c Remnants ..... .03 to .10

BLANKETS AND SPREADS

(425 prs) $1.39 White and Gray Blankets ..... .89
(200 prs) $1.98 "White Cap" Nap Blankets $1.15
(45 prs) White Wool Blankets, full size $2.49
(85 prs) $5.00 White Wool Blankets $3.79
(70) Bed Comfortables, silkoline covered ..... .67
(440) Crochet Comfort sizes $1.49
(75) $1.00 Crochet Quilts, full size ..... .67
(80) Crochet Quilts, embroidered edge $3.39

UPHOLSTERIES AND CURTAINS

(150 prs) 12½c Mercerized Curtain Loops, pr. ..... .05
(100 yds) 12½c Short Length Cretonnes, yd. ..... .05
(100 yds) 25c Table Oil Cloths, seconds ..... .12½
(200 pairs) 25c Cloth Window Shades, seconds ..... .12½
(400 yds) 35c Cretonnes and Taffetas, yd. ..... .15
(200 yds) 37½c Mercerized Curtain Serims, yd. ..... .25
25 pairs 50c Upholstery Pillow Squares ..... .25
35 pairs 75c Curtains ..... .35
25 pairs $1.00 Short Length Upholsteries, yd. ..... .50
20 pairs $2.00 to $3.00 Upholsteries, yd. $1.00
(50 yds) $1.50 Red Figured Jute, yd. ..... .50
(100 yds) $2.50 Furniture Hair Cloth, yd. $1.50
(25 yds) $1.50 Brown Vancouver Cloth, yd. ..... .75
15 yds) $2.50 Red Panne Mohair, yard $1.50
25 pairs $2.50 Table or Piano Scarfs $1.00

FURNITURE

(30) $8.00 Peel Cane Chairs and Rockers $3.85
(50) $9.00 Grass Chairs and Rockers $4.85
(8) $6.00 Peel Cane Sofas to match $6.00
(41) $8 to $12 Mission Chairs ..... $2.00 to $6.00
(24) $25.00 to $50.00 Odd Chairs, $6.00 to $12.00
(4) $25 to $30 Mission Sofas, $8.00 to $12.00
(5) $30.00 Turkish Rockers $12.00

RUGS AND LINOLEUMS

(17) 65c Prairie Grass Rugs, 21x45 ..... .35
(40) 85c Prairie Grass Rugs, 27x54 ..... .45
(65) $1.00 Prairie Grass Rugs, 30x60 ..... .55
(41) $3 to $12 Mission Chairs ..... $2.00 to $6.00
(24) $25.00 to $50.00 Odd Chairs, $6.00 to $12.00
(4) $25 to $30 Mission Sofas, $8.00 to $12.00
(5) $30.00 Turkish Rockers $12.00

RUGS AND LINOLEUMS

(17) 65c Prairie Grass Rugs, 21x45 ..... .35
(40) 85c Prairie Grass Rugs, 27x54 ..... .45
(65) $1.00 Prairie Grass Rugs, 30x60 ..... .55
(41) $3.50 Platt Prairie Grass Rugs, 9x12 ..... $1.95
(10) $7.50 Royal Wilton Rugs, 36x63 ..... $3.75
(10) $9.50 Royal Wilton Rugs, 36x63 ..... $4.75
(10) $9.00 Body Brussells Rugs, 6.6x12 ft. $5.00
(10) $2.50 Axminster Rugs, 27x54 ..... $1.48
(20) $22.50 Axminster Rugs, 8.3x10.6 ..... $13.95
(15) $34.00 Axminster Rugs, 9x12 ..... $17.95
(8) $25.00 Body Brussells Rugs, 9x10.6 ft. $17.95
(12) $27.50 Body Brussells Rugs, 9x12 ft. $18.95

KITCHEN GOODS

(300) 10c Jap. Cinder Shovels ..... .05
(100) 15c Hand Dust Brushes ..... .06
(200) 12c Wire Rug Beaters ..... .07
(72) 17c Scrub Brushes ..... .08
(500) 15c Galv. Cinder Shovels ..... .10
(500) 20c Clothes Lines, 50 feet ..... .10
(200) 25c Corn Whisk Brushes ..... .10
25c Galvanized Oil Cans, 1 gal. ..... .15
(500) 25c Mop Heads ..... .17
(150) 35c Rattan Rug Beaters ..... .29
(250) 50c Bird Cages ..... .39
(65) 85c Sauce Pans, 4 qt. ..... .55
(55) 95c Sauce Pans, 6 qt. ..... .69
(25) 95c Berlin Kettles, 6 qt. ..... .69
(21) $1.10 Berlin Kettles, 8 qt. ..... .79
(55) $1.10 Sauce Pans, 8 qt. ..... .79

R. H. WHITE CO.

Freddy Film

Copyright, 1913, International News Service.

He's Good-Natured, but There's a Limit

Dire, Dreadful Doings Tomorrow

The Dingbat Family

Copyright, 1913, by International News Service

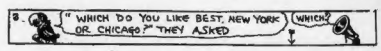
Mr. Dingbat Wins Again

A DECIDEDLY LUMPY OPERATION
NOW THAT I'VE GOT YOU, Y SKUNK, I WANT TO KNOW WHY YOU SENT MY BROTHER HENUEL OF "WEEPING WOLF" ARIZ. THAT LOAD OF LUMBER FOR HIS WOODEN WEDDING YESTERDAY. ? — THAT'S NO KIND OF A PRESENT TO SEND — AND WITH THE PRICE OF LUMBER SO HIGH HERE WE ARE OUT A LOTTA MONEY FOR A USELESS PRESENT — FISH "
BUT MY OWN
I SENT IT "C.O.D."
LOOK IGNATZ A LIGHT HAS JUST GONE OUT
YES ?
UH-HUH, I SEEN IT COMING THROUGH THE WINDOW —
POW!
NOTHER LIGHT IS OUT —

Polly and Her Pals

Copyright, 1913, by International News Service

A Stroke of Genius

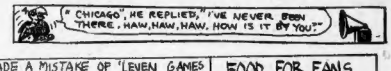


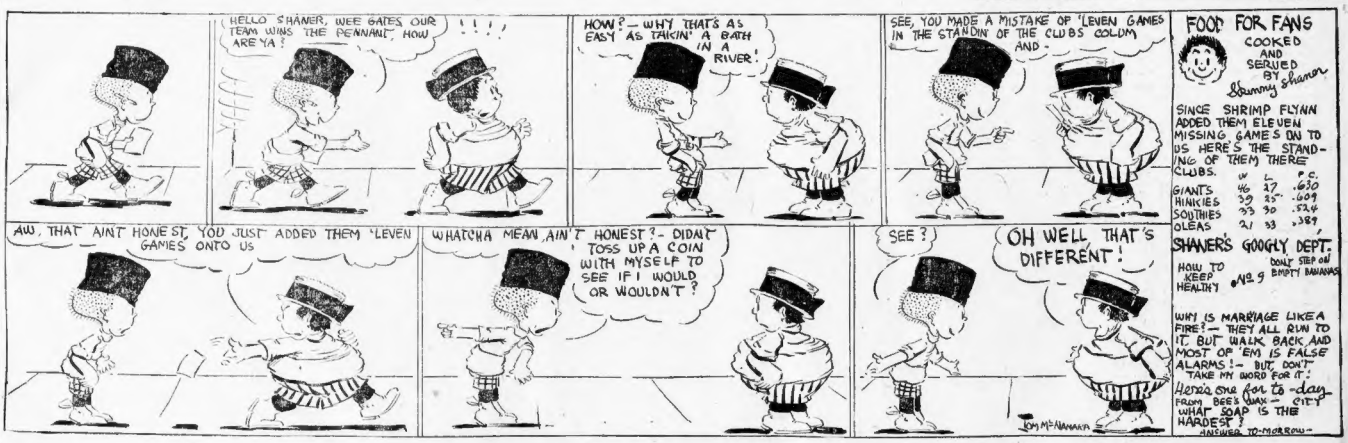
THEY CERTAINLY SAW PA COMING WHEN THEY SOLD HIM THAT COO COO CLOCK.
HE CLAIMS IT'S A BEAR. BUT HE'S THE ONLY ONE THAT EVER HEARD IT COO! COO!
TEE-HE!
HEE-HEE!
-HE-
KOO! KOO! KOO! KOO!
WAS THAT THE COO COO, PA?
WOT DID IT SOUND LIKE, A ANGEL?
IT'S MIGHTY FUNNY IT NEVER GOES OFF WHEN WERE HERE!
WAL' WHY DONT Y' STICK AROUND, ONCE IN A WHILE!
CLIPP-STERRETT

Us Boys

Registered United States Patent Office

Hurray! the Giants Win




HELLO SHAMER, WEE GAMES OUR TEAM WINS THE PENNANT, HOW ARE YA!
HOW? — WHY THAT'S AS EASY AS TAKIN' A BATH IN A RIVER!
SEE, YOU MADE A MISTAKE OF 'LEVEN GAMES IN THE STANDIN OF THE CLUBS COLDM AND -
AW, THAT AINT HONEST, YOU JUST ADDED THEM 'LEVEN GAMES ONTO US
WHATCHA MEAN, AIN'T HONEST? - DIDN'T TOSS UP A COIN WITH MYSELF TO SEE IF I WOULD OR WOULDN'T?
SEE?
OH WELL, THAT'S DIFFERENT!
LOU McMANAMAN
FOOD FOR FANS
COOKED AND SERVED BY Sammy Shamer
SINCE SHRIMP FLYNN ADDED THEM ELEVEN MISSING GAMES ON TO US HERE'S THE STANDING OF THEM THERE CLUBS.
W L P.C.
GIANTS 96 37 .650
HUNKIES 89 35 .609
SOUTHIES 33 30 .524
OLEAS 21 33 .389
SHAMER'S GOOGLY DEPT.
HOW TO KEEP HEALTHY No. 9
DON'T STEP ON BIGGITY BANANAS
WHY IS MARRIAGE LIKE A FIRE? — THEY ALL RUN TO IT BUT WALK BACK AND MOST OF 'EM IS FALSE ALARMS! — BUT, DON'T TAKE MY WORD FOR IT.
Here's one for to-day FROM BEEA WAN — CITY
WHAT SOAP IS THE HARDEST?
ANSWER TO-MORROW

$1,000 Reward for the Best Answers to 60 Questions in History

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

Reprinted from previous issues.

No. 1. Who was the first President of the United States, and during what years did he serve in office? Give year of birth and death and age when he became President.
No. 2. In what year was the Declaration of Independence made and how many years afterward was the Constitution of the United States adopted?
No. 3. In what year was war declared against England by the United States?
No. 4. Name the thirteen original states composing our Union.
No. 5. When was the first English settlement made in America and where?
No. 6. When was the Stamp Act passed by English Parliament and when was it repealed?
No. 7. In what year was Louisiana purchased and from what nation?
No. 8. In what year was Florida settled and how many years did Spain rule in Florida?
No. 9. In what year was Massachusetts settled, and by whom?
No. 10. What was the date of Lee's surrender at Appomattox?
No. 11. In what year was the Emancipation Proclamation issued by Lincoln?
No. 12. Who was the King of England in 1776?
No. 13. In what year did Cornwallis surrender to Washington?
No. 14. In what year did First Continental Congress meet and who was President?
No. 15. What Presidents of the United States died while in office?
No. 16. In what year did John Brown's raid occur?

TODAY'S QUESTIONS

No. 17. Who was reigning in England when Washington was entered by British troops?

No. 18. When did first Colonial Congress meet and where?

(Hold all answers until the end of contest, as directed in Contest Rules, which appear each week in the Sunday AMERICAN.)

$1,000.00 IN CASH PRIZES

Every day for 30 days, beginning Sunday, Sept. 21, the AMERICAN will print two questions, the answers to which can be found in this book. To the persons submitting the best answers to the sixty questions, the following prizes will be awarded:

1st Prize	$500 in Gold
2d Prize	$200 in Gold
3rd Prize	$100 in Gold
4th Prize	$25 in Gold
5th to 9th Prizes	$10 in Gold
10th to 19th Prizes	$5 in Gold
20th to 39th Prizes	$2.50 in Gold
40th to 64th Prizes	$1 Greenback

Be sure to save the questions as they appear, so that you will not miss any and lose an opportunity to participate in the distribution of these prizes.

The World's History at a Glance

COUPON

Cut out this Coupon and present it at the American Promotion Department, 5 Winthrop Square, Boston, Today, Sept. 29, with 98 cents and secure a copy of this Bargain Book. If ordered by mail, include 20 cents for shipping charges.

MONDAY, SEPT. 29

A complete history of the world in one volume. The rulers of every nation, the Presidents of the United States, the great events of their reign or administration, the great men of every era and the important events, sacred and ecclesiastical history and mythology. The first maps of the world and the last. A history and geography in one book.

After this offer is withdrawn this book will be sold only by subscription.

LET NEW HAVEN OBEY LAW, WARNS BROWN

Continued from First Page.

that the alleged compliance is but a legal subterfuge.

In 1909 the company promised in the future to obey our law. Legislation was passed making valid the stock illegally issued, making valid the indebtedness and to some extent making valid the holding of the securities which had been unlawfully acquired.

But the violations of our law did not cease.

$204,000,000 for Securities.

In the ten years of this history, this petitioner has received and has spent $370,000,000. In addition it has increased what it calls its contingent liabilities by the further sum of $70,000,000.

Of that tremendous amount of money, $204,000,000 has been spent not for steel cars and tracks and signals but for securities as to which there is evidence that they not only cannot be marketed for what they cost, but indeed cannot be marketed at all.

Now, Mr. Chairman, consider the steel equipment, the safety signals, even the electrification which that $204,000,000 would buy.

Then consider what the petitioner's own witnesses have told you of the effect of its financial operations upon the credit of this once great and standard New England investment, of the strained credit which compels it to pay panic prices when other large borrowers can get money at much cheaper rates.

And then, Mr. Chairman, ponder over the fact that substantially every cent of that $204,000,000 was spent in violation of our law at the time of the expenditure.

Can there be a more impressive warning that it is of supreme importance to the people of Massachusetts that this commission shall fearlessly render and uncompromisingly exact obedience to our law to whatever result it may lead?

Must Adopt New Policy.

This commission should not overlook the fact that the continuance of the ruinous policy of the last ten years could not but threaten safety of investment secured only by earning power of the company. Intrinsically there can be no doubt of that wonderful earning power. But there is a limit even to it, and if the load shall become too heavy, if too many millions shall be spent in such propositions as this New York, Westchester & Boston and similar experiments of the regime which we are led to believe is passed, the time will come when there will be reason for apprehension.

When the way shall be opened for you lawfully to approve an issue like that here pending it is for you carefully to ponder the responsibility which is yours and whether it is not within your power and duty to impose such conditions as shall seem necessary to insure that what has happened shall not be repeated; that the effects of that policy shall be promptly repaired at expenses, if it must be so, of the dividends, as was the other night suggested by a distinguished ex-Governor.

If, however, I read the law aright, that is not at present your problem. For the reasons which, however crudely and imperfectly, I have outlined, this petition for controlling reasons of that law cannot be granted.

J. Otis Wardwell, of the law firm of Burdett, Wardwell & Ives, refused to say anything about why his firm had been paid $6,000 in January just for "services" and $10,000 more in June last for "services." He gave out this statement:

Mr. Wardwell says he has no objection to any client of Burdett, Wardwell & Ives showing the firm's bills and explaining fully what the services were in detail and what was paid for them, but he cannot discuss his clients' affairs in the newspapers.

Former President Mellen of the New Haven declared he knew nothing about the expenses paid by the road and listed in the "other expense" column. He said Vice-President Byrnes would know "all about them."

Byrnes in the Dark.

Mr. Byrnes, however, said he knew nothing about the matter. He said:

I recognize the names mentioned, but only as having heard them in connection with many and various public affairs, but so far as their connection with the road goes, I know nothing of that.

I know nothing of the men, their services to the road, or anything about any vouches they may have signed.

Norwood Chief of Police Won't Quit

Lavers Defies Selectmen's Order of Suspension.

James W. Lavers was suspended as chief of police of Norwood last night by the board of selectmen after Gaston Bellesonnati, from the New York office of the W. J. Burns Detective Agency, acting in behalf of the residents of the town, presented evidence in the form of affidavits alleging that Lavers had grafted money.

Chief Lavers, when informed by Chairman Hartshorn that he was suspended, refused to obey the order. "You have no right to issue such an order," said Lavers, "because in the first place it was voted on Sunday, and, again, by only seven votes, my salary must be in writing. I refuse to comply with your request."

This morning Lavers was on the job. He refused to turn over the keys of the safe, where the police records are kept, to Acting Chief Readel.

Electrical Union Provides for Women

Complete representation with voting power was accorded to the affiliated organizations of women by the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers which started on the 53rd week of its International convention today in the Revere House. The women members will be divided into two classes—one composed of telephone operators and the other the employes of electrical manufacturing concerns. The women will have votes in proportion to the amount of tax that they pay.

QUICK INQUIRY ON 'EXPENSES,' SAYS MACLEOD

Chairman Frederick J. Macleod of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission today declared that the Commission will make an immediate investigation of the New Haven's $337,000 "other expense" fund.

This announcement came in response to the letter to the Commission from Governor Foss last Friday, asking that an inquiry be started at once. Chairman Macleod sent his reply to the Governor today, in this he says the Commission will take the matter up immediately and made a thorough inquiry. Here is his letter:

Governor Notified.

Hon. Eugene N. Foss,
Governor of the Commonwealth,
State House, Boston.

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of September 26 in relation to exhibits filed with this commission in connection with the petition of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for approval of an issue of bonds.

The matter will have the immediate attention of this commission.

Very truly yours,

FRED J. MACLEOD,
Chairman.

The commission's letter means that that body will do its best to throw light on the disclosures in the New Haven's report of "other expenses," which reveals payments for "services" to a number of legislative lobbyists, lawyers and newspaper politics writers.

Since the report was filed showing the New Haven's expenditure of more than a third of a million dollars for services and advertising to lobbyists, reporters, lawyers and at least one member of the Legislature, a State-wide demand has come that no stone be left unturned to have the New Haven tell why, how and for what every dollar of the vast sum was spent.

The report issued those to whom payments had been made by the New Haven between December 1, 1912, and July 1, 1913. In the accounting of the total by the New Haven expects the figures given —not as the real total of more than $337,000—as an astonishing over $101,000, which is less than a third of the actual total. Why this wrong figure was given has not yet been explained.

Ready to Explain.

The report shows that H. Bert Knowles of Gloucester, member of the House in 1912 and member of the recess committee which investigated and reported on the trolley merger bill, received from the New Haven $2,092.08.

Mr. Knowles was asked about the payments declared he had a right to be employed by anyone at any time and that he would make his explanation when it is necessary.

Congregational Pastors Differ

"I hope that the Congregational Church is not going back on its democratic policy," said Rev. Philip S. Moxom, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational Church, Springfield, at a meeting of congregational ministers in Pilgrim Hall today. He said: "It is a retrograde movement to change the policy of the church and to turn the national council of what body have more power over the missionary and charitable work of the church.

Burleson Denies Offices to Rogers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Postmaster General Burleson has decided to Representative John J. Rogers of Massachusetts the privilege of meeting the constituents of thirty-two towns in his district at the local postoffices. Rogers announced today as the result of the Postmaster-General's decision he would ask the voters of his district at or near the postoffices in a two weeks' campaign to begin next week.

Engineers a Unit for Committee

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Sept. 29.—The chairman of the conference committee of the locomotive engineers of the New Haven system stated today that the vote to give the committee full and unrestricted power in dealing with the road on the engineers' grievances will be practically unanimous. The voting has been going on since Saturday.

KEEP THIS AD. It's Worth $1.00

Any new patient presenting this ad will receive $1 worth of work to demonstrate that pain may be entirely avoided in the painless extraction of extracted without the least pain. This places you under no obligation to have more than the dollar's worth of work done. Dr. Heal Bridge Work

$3 Per Tooth $3
Pure Gold, Crown and Bridge Work Guaranteed 10 Years

A Scientifically constructed painless plate. Gives lasting comfort and satisfaction, and closed firmly by 3 suction. Don't confuse easy to remove. Hygienic. So natural in appearance that it cannot be detected. CANNOT BE HAD ELSEWHERE. Shows how comfortable you will be.

Why extract your teeth? We will extract your teeth the same day. No charge for extracting when plates are ordered; fairly attendant.

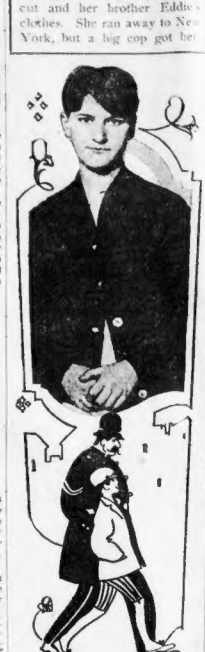
Gold Fillings $1.00 up. Silver Fillings 50c.

Full Set of Teeth $5
Best red rubber thin roof

Gold Tooth Free on Plates

DR. HEWSON

505 Washington St., Boston
Hrs. 8:30 to 6. Sat. Till 9. Sun. 9 to 1.



HERE'S Julia Griffin, disguised in her own hair cut and her brother Eddie's clothes. She ran away to New York, but a big cop got her

DAINTY FEET SHOWED JULIA WAS NO BOY

Julia Griffin, fourteen, of No. 19 George street, Brighton, has an idea how it seems to be a boy, having been a "make-believe boy" just twenty-four hours. Today she was lodged in the House of the Good Shepherd on Huntington avenue a girl again, but with a series of interesting experiences.

She dressed herself in her brother Eddie's attire, snipped off her own long hair, and laid aside her dress in favor of a room in the dress suit for a change of clothing—boy's clothes.

She went to the barber's, to put the finishing touches on her hair-cut, after using the scissors once more to secure some funds sewed up inside a vest lining. The barber apparently did not suspect she was a girl. If he did he said nothing.

Shakespeare's heroine, Portia, dressed herself in male attire to plead for her sweetheart against Shylock. But Julia's case was more like that of Rosalind, who appears to have worn boy's clothes for the sheer fun of the thing.

Julia got as far as New York without being questioned. She walked out into the Grand Central Station into the Grand Union Hotel. She could not fool the clerk, however. He declared he knew a girlish neck when he saw one, and pronounced Julia's very pretty. She substantiated his suspicions by a glance at the pumps, size 2½, peeping out from the legs of Eddie Griffin's pants.

He called up the police, and within a few minutes Julia, weeping, admitted she was not a boy. She said she was willing to go back to Boston. She made the return trip with an uncle, and it was decided to place her where she could run away no more. For it was not her first experience.

A few months ago she ran away, but not dressed as a boy—and was reported to have been one of the girls who perished in the Binghamton, N. Y., factory fire.

Doherty, Wreck Engineer, Is Buried

Fellow Enginemen Are Bearers at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Sept. 29.—With scores present, among them many locomotive engineers and firemen, including a delegation from the Brotherhoods, the funeral of Charles J. Dougherty, the engineer who ran the second section of the New Haven road express at Stamford, June 12, when it crashed into the first section, killing six persons and injuring many, was held today at Sacred Heart Catholic Church. The bearers were members of the Engineers' Brotherhood and the interment was in St. Lawrence Cemetery.

Beverly 'Popcorn Man' Was Drowned

The body of Fred I. Atwood, widely known here as the "Popcorn Man of Beverly," was found floating in the harbor today. He had been missing since September 13 and every bathing points to suicide. Atwood was thirty-seven years old. Recently his wife died, leaving him with six children. He grieved over her death.

NEW TARIFF IS REPORTED BACK TO HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The House conferees in the conference on the Underwood tariff bill today reported to the House the results of the conference. A large part of the bill was accepted by the Senate as it passed the House, and many items were not in conference. The Senate bill contains 677 of its numbered items, revised from 1321, compromised on 97, and the conferees disagreed on 86, collectively, section fortunes taxation. The reductions in the present tariff duties on more than two score articles in the free list are given below. The rates given are ad valorem, the specific items of the Payne laws having been turned in an ad valorem basis.

In free listing wheat, flour, potatoes, cattle and sawing, a countervailing duty is fixed for the evening up of duties levied by any one country against imports from the United States of these articles.

ARTICLE	PRESENT RATE P.C.	NEW RATE P.C.
Fruits (dried)	45	20
Fruits (green)	45	20
Fruits (preserved)	45	20
Fruits (prepared)	45	20
Fruits (canned)	45	20
Fruits (pickled)	45	20
Fruits (crystallized)	45	20
Fruits (glace)	45	20
Fruits (candied)	45	20
Fruits (jellies)	45	20
Fruits (jams)	45	20
Fruits (marmalades)	45	20
Fruits (pastes)	45	20
Fruits (pulps)	45	20
Fruits (syrups)	45	20
Fruits (juices)	45	20
Fruits (nuts)	45	20
Fruits (olives)	45	20
Fruits (olive oil)	45	20
Fruits (olive pickles)	45	20
Fruits (olive preserves)	45	20
Fruits (olive jellies)	45	20
Fruits (olive jams)	45	20
Fruits (olive marmalades)	45	20
Fruits (olive pastes)	45	20
Fruits (olive pulps)	45	20
Fruits (olive syrups)	45	20
Fruits (olive juices)	45	20
Fruits (olive nuts)	45	20
Fruits (olive olives)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive oil)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive pickles)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive preserves)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive jellies)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive jams)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive marmalades)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive pastes)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive pulps)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive syrups)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive juices)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive nuts)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olives)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive oil)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive pickles)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive preserves)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive jellies)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive jams)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive marmalades)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive pastes)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive pulps)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive syrups)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive juices)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive nuts)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olives)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive oil)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive pickles)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive preserves)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive jellies)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive jams)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive marmalades)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive pastes)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive pulps)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive syrups)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive juices)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive nuts)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olives)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive oil)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive pickles)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive preserves)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive jellies)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive jams)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive marmalades)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive pastes)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive pulps)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive syrups)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive juices)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive nuts)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olives)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive oil)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive pickles)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive preserves)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive jellies)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive jams)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive marmalades)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive pastes)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive pulps)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive syrups)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive juices)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive nuts)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olives)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive oil)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pickles)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive preserves)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive jellies)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive jams)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive marmalades)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pastes)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pulps)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive syrups)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive juices)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive nuts)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olives)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive oil)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pickles)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive preserves)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive jellies)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive jams)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive marmalades)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pastes)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pulps)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive syrups)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive juices)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive nuts)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olives)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive oil)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pickles)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive preserves)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive jellies)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive jams)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive marmalades)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pastes)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pulps)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive syrups)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive juices)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive nuts)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olives)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive oil)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pickles)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive preserves)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive jellies)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive jams)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive marmalades)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pastes)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pulps)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive syrups)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive juices)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive nuts)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olives)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive oil)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pickles)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive preserves)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive jellies)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive jams)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive marmalades)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pastes)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pulps)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive syrups)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive juices)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive nuts)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olives)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive oil)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pickles)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive preserves)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive jellies)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive jams)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive marmalades)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pastes)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pulps)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive syrups)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive juices)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive nuts)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olives)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive oil)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pickles)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive preserves)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive jellies)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive jams)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive marmalades)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pastes)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pulps)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive syrups)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive juices)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive nuts)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olives)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive oil)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pickles)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive preserves)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive jellies)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive jams)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive marmalades)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pastes)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pulps)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive syrups)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive juices)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive nuts)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olives)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive oil)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pickles)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive preserves)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive jellies)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive jams)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive marmalades)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pastes)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive pulps)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive syrups)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive juices)	45	20
Fruits (olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive olive nuts)	45	20
Fruits (olive

CONNIE MACK, IN FOUR-DAY INTERVIEW, ADMITS UMPIRE'S JOB IS TOUGH

BOSTON AMERICAN SPORTING NEWS

CONNIE MACK, THE WINNER OF FIVE PENNANTS AND TWO GREAT WORLD SERIES

Connie Mack Talks Regarding Umpires

Four-Day Interview with "Sphinx" Productive of Some Brief, Illuminating Remarks.

By A. H. C. MITCHELL.

This is an interview with Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, who have just won the championship of the American League. Connie is considered the greatest baseball general in the world. Much will be written about him in the next two weeks. Until he began to play ball professionally he lived his life as a boy in Brookfield, Mass., just the other side of Worcester.

Now, this interview with Connie Mack is a rambling sort of thing. It took the writer four days—the four days Connie was in Boston—to get it. Connie isn't exactly a hard man to interview. He will talk, but he knows how to be evasive when the interviewer tries to pry baseball secrets out of him.

MACK CALLED THE SPHINX OF BASEBALL.

The baseball public would like to know, for example, how Connie intends to work his pitchers in the world's series. Mr. McGraw would give a considerable sum of money for this information. But you might as well ask the Sphinx as ask Connie Mack.

But Connie will talk baseball—the general topics of baseball—and tell his experiences freely. For instance, about umpires, he said:

"I never bother my head about them and I make my players leave them alone. Occasionally I sent a man up to them a mild protest, but I have to be very careful and sometimes I have to send another man up to call the kicker off.

"He might go too far and draw a suspension. The umpires are just like ball players. They try to do their level best in order to get increased salaries. They are compelled to give decisions one way or the other and they cannot change them.

UMPIRE'S POSITION NOT AN EASY ONE.

"Losing clubs find fault with umpires, and perhaps it is natural. After defeats they review certain plays and find that some of the decisions that went against them cut a figure in the result.

"But they do not appreciate the fact that as many verdicts were rendered against the club that beat them.

"Why I have seen umpires make decisions against us that have caused a difference of opinion in our own ranks. Some of our players have asserted on the bench that these decisions were wrong, while other players have hotly disputed them. So you see that kicking against the umpire is bad stuff."

The reason that it took four days to get this interview with Connie Mack appears right here. At this point in his remarks, which were delivered in the lobby of his hotel on Wednesday morning, a page approached and said:

"You're wanted at the telephone, Mr. Mack."

The ball manager answered the call and returned in a few minutes.

"You will have to excuse me," he said, "but I must hurry and keep an important engagement I have just made. See you at the game." And off he went.

That afternoon in the grandstand at Fenway Park, long before the crowds had begun to arrive, Connie Mack and President McAleer, of the Red Sox sat and talked in low tones for many minutes.

Maybe Connie was telling McAleer what his plans were for the world's series and asking his advice on certain matters connected with that series, but whatever they said to each other the words were not for the ears of the public.

Finally McAleer went away, whereupon half a dozen of Mack's friends came up and congratulated him over winning the American League pennant. One of them asked:

"Will Jack Coombs come back?"

"I think so," replied the manager. "I think so now. I believe he will be all right next year. If Jack had been right this season we would have beaten the record of games won last year by the Red Sox.

"He was a man I could send against the big ones of the other clubs—men like Ed Walsh, Walter Johnson, Joe Wood and so on. Eight times out of ten Jack would win his games."

More baseball men came up. Many were managers and scouts of other teams. Incidents of by-gone ball days were recalled which produced hearty laughs from those who heard the relating of them. At length Connie looked at his watch and observed:

"Well, I must be going down to the depot. There are a couple of recruits down there and they will think I have forgotten them. I get a lot of young players sent to me every year.

"Some of them haven't the slightest chance of making good. They will never become ball players. But some friend of mine will send a boy along and ask me to look him over.

"I have to give the lad some words of encouragement or say things that will not hurt his feelings, but will let him down easy.

"I think it is better to do things that way rather than be gruff with them and tell them they belong in the bush leagues."

Connie joined his players and there was no further chance to see him until the following day. Then he appeared in the hotel lobby with a stack of letters in his hand.

"Yes, I get about fifty of them a day when I am on the road. I always answer them. It takes me considerable time, but if a man writes to me he is entitled to an answer, though some of the letters are foolish."

Not a small part of Connie Mack's success is due to his courtesy, tact, diplomacy, and his study of human nature.

"I have made a study of human nature," said he. "Let a stranger walk into this hotel. I'll bet I will have him sized up right before he has reached the clerk's desk. It is very seldom I am mistaken.

"That helps out in handling your ball players, does it not?" he was asked.

When Team Is Winning And When It Is Losing.

"You bet it does. But each player has to be handled in a different way. When they are 'going good'—hitting well and fielding well—everything is lovely with them.

"There's nothing they wouldn't do for me. Never a kick. Never a complaint. Even an upper berth doesn't disturb them. But when they are not hitting the ball and their fielding is way off, they are altogether different persons.

"At such times I keep away from them as much as possible, for they are grouchy, and they think I have it in for them, and they misconstrue every word I say.

"If I make a general criticism of my team they think I said it for their especial benefit. Finally they get 'a good again and everything is lovely once more."

"Does your team take morning practice when at home?" Connie was asked.

"It is up to the players themselves. I do not insist on it. There are always some of the players out for morning practice, but I do not tell them to practice.

"If a player has fallen off in his batting he is expected to get out in the morning and take batting practice. If his fielding is poor, he should put in the mornings on the diamond. But I don't tell them to do it. It is a matter I leave to the players themselves."

"Can a ball player be taught how to bat?"

"No. I often make suggestions to them; ask them to try a different style in practice, but I tell them that if they find it don't work, to go back to their own style again."

"Do you instruct your players much in Spring practice?"

"Oh, yes; I am right in it when we go South. But of course my regulars know the game. They don't need any help. The recruits have to be told a lot of things. But I believe the principal thing is to keep your players interested in their Spring work.

Only Worried Once Over Pennant Outcome.

"If a team keeps at the same old thing day after day, the grind becomes somewhat terrible. I try to mix up the practice to keep them interested all the time. That counts a whole lot."

"Did you worry over the outcome of the championship series?"

"Only once. We got such a good start that when the season was half over and some of the other clubs began to tighten up, I told my players not to let anything bother them; that we only had to win half our games to land the pennant.

"I also might come strong for a period, but I knew some other club would grow strong, too, and take a fall out of them. This proved to be the case.

"The Cleveland club seemed to bedangerous for a time, but the Red Sox put them out of it and then a little later the Washingtons put on the finishing touches.

The only time I was worried was when we had been beaten at Cleveland and went to Detroit and lost the first game there. I am six feet, one inch tall and weigh about 155 pounds under ordinary conditions, but in Detroit that time I found that I only weighed 140. But after that first game in Detroit we got a going again and I put on ten pounds in one day.

"After the Detroit series we cleaned up in Chicago and St. Louis and from that time on we never turned a hair. I knew, and my players knew, that no club could beat us out."

That settled the interviewing for that day. Connie glanced at his pile of mail, thumbed over his letters and cast his eye toward the elevator. The hint was sufficient for the interviewer.

At the ball park next day Connie was informed that the series between the Red Sox and Boston Nationals had been called off.

"Some fellows don't like to get beat," he observed. "We play the Phillies every Spring. Sometimes we win and sometimes the Phillies win. The fans don't hold it up against us if we lose that series. It is what we do in the league race that counts with them.

"They feel the same way about the Phillies. The games at that season of the year do both clubs a lot of good. We have a chance to see where our weak points are and are able to strengthen for the opening of the championship season."

Two of the most recent photographs of Connie Mack—showing the Athletics' leader on and off the field of battle. The lower picture was made at the dugout at Fenway Park while Mack was telling part of the accompanying story to the Boston AMERICAN.

Big Men of World's Series
CONNIE MACK

Five Pennants and Two World's Series--Mack's Proud Record

Mack, Connie (Cornelius McGillicuddy), born East Brookfield, Mass., December 23, 1862. Began playing professional baseball in 1884 with the Meriden, Ct., club as catcher. He was with Hartford the next two seasons and in the Fall of 1886 joined the Washington team of the National League. He played with the Senators three years and then went to Buffalo. The six following years he caught for the Pittsburgh Pirates, part of which time he managed the club. From 1897 until 1900 he managed the Milwaukee team. Since 1901 he has managed the Athletics, and has won five American League pennants and two world's championship flags.

Ouimet Tells How to Use Different Clubs

Open Golf Champion Gives Some Useful Tips to the Golfers.

Written expressly for the Boston AMERICAN by the open golf champion of the United States.

By FRANCIS OUIMET.

Francis Ouimet.

THE driver is considered one of the easiest clubs to play because the ball is teed, the stance is practically the same on every shot, as the teeing ground is generally flat, and the full swing is used.

The brassie demands alittle more attention in its use than the driver. The face of the brassie comes lofted so that the ball may bt picked up quickly and easily.

A variety of different shots must be played with a brassie. The player must play shots from an uphill or downhill stance, or sometimes with the ball resting below or above a level stance.

The cleek is rather a hard club to use. The general tendency seems to be in smothering the shot and this is caused mostly from allowing the hands to come in too soon.

HOW TO PLAY MIDIRON.

This causes a half-topped shot or a low hook. Therefore it is well to use care in playing the cleek and allowing the head of the club and not the hands to do the work of getting the ball up at a reasonable height.

The midiron must not be played as a driver, brassie or cleek. With these three clubs the full swing is employed in playing the midiron a three-quarter stroke, if there is such a thing, and not any more, should be used, but a midiron can be used to better advantage by taking a half swing and using the wrists to make the shot.

The same idea in the usage of the midiron should be followed in the mashie. The only difference would be to play the ball a trifle nearer. This gives a slight alire when properly played and the ball will not run a great distance after striking.

The great mistake in playing the mashie is to have the ball too near the player and a badly heeled shot follows. In finishing the stroke with the mashie the club head will naturally follow toward the hole.

This department of the game, putting, has no direct rule other than following through with the putt. Some play the ball off the left foot, while others take a stance off of the right, etc.

I find that I can get better results by getting well over the ball and taking an open stance.

PASTOR SAYS OUIMET'S VICTORY IS LESSON TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

"Francis Ouimet, until recently an unheard of High School boy is famous today. In forty-eight hours he won fame that many men would give their souls for. He has done a great thing and is to be congratulated and I hope that in a short while he will be able to cross the sea and twist the tail of the British lion, by winning the English championship," said Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, pastor of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, in his sermon.

"He has done a great thing for the American people, inspiring thousands of them to get out and exercise in the open air and to have strong, clean, healthy bodies."

Bumps and What They Indicate

Phrenologists—students of head-bumps—hold that many of us are "in wrong"—that a *bad* doctor might have been a *good* barber, and that many a man who is guiding a horse's head would make a good Mayor of Boston. (Perhaps *not* as good as we have.)

In some crafts the percentage is high. About sixty per cent of the men who make garments for men should have been *upholsterers.*

With brute strength they *stuff*, and then try to *pound* grace and distinctive lines into a garment.

With intelligence and the ability to exercise the highest phases of their craft, the few *design* and *tailor* SOUTHWICK ready-for-service suits and overcoats for men and young men even at twenty-five dollars, which express *all* that the other fellow would upholster into them.

At least *one* merchant in this town concerns himself with nothing but the *best* product of the few. Such a merchant is

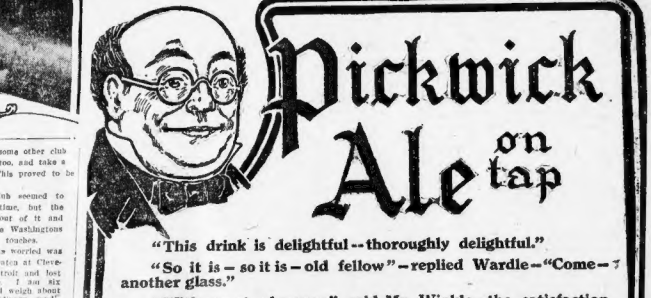
388 Washington St. **Richardson** 388 Washington St.

TO-MORROW IS THE FIRST DAY BROCKTON FAIR

Children, 14 years old or under, FREE

ROUND TRIP FROM BOSTON INCLUDING ADMISSION $1.20 SPECIAL TRAINS AT SOUTH TERMINAL

ELCHO 10c CIGAR Quality from End to End Driscoll & Fitzgerald, Mfrs.



Pickwick Ale on tap

"This drink is delightful—thoroughly delightful."

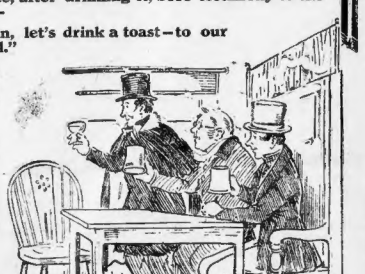
"So it is—so it is—old fellow"—replied Wardle—"Come—another glass."

"With great pleasure," said Mr. Winkle—the satisfaction of whose countenance, after drinking it, bore testimony to the sincerity of the reply—

"Come, gentlemen, let's drink a toast—to our friends at Dingley Bell."

Drink one's health in Pickwick Ale—and you will add to your own health.

In it your system will find real refreshment—and its delicious bitter hop flavor will make your lips smack with true enjoyment.



Mr. Pickwick

HARVARD BREWING CO.
Lowell, Mass.
Boston Branch, 15 Commercial Wharf

Why Go to the World Series?

Every play—every incident—will be published graphically the instant it happens in up-to-the minute special editions of the Boston AMERICAN. The quickest and most complete service that can be devised has been arranged by the Boston AMERICAN to cover this greatest sporting event of the year. Best pictures. Best stories. Here are a few of the celebrated corps of experts who will serve the Boston AMERICAN readers:

"BUBE" MARQUARD, the Giants' famous pitcher. "CHIEF" MEYERS, the great Giant catcher. DAMON RUNYON, the brilliant sporting writer. SAM CRANE, the dean of baseball writers. A. H. C. MITCHELL, the American's baseball expert.

All the News of the World Series Published the Instant It Happens

GIANTS HERE FOR A SHORT SERIES WITH PILGRIMS; PLAY TWO GAMES TODAY

BOSTON AMERICAN SPORTING NEWS

HARVARD COACHES WILL SPEND THIS WEEK IN CORRECTING TEAM'S FAULTS

Crimson Has a Hard Week's Work Ahead

Squad May Start Practice Behind Closed Gates Any Day Now—Prepare for Holy Cross.

By SYDE LYNES.

WITH the first conflict of the year disposed of, and incidentally we may say it was disposed of in a way most satisfactory to everyone concerned except the Maine aggregation, the coaches of the Harvard eleven start practice today with something very definite upon which to work—the weaknesses displayed in the initial game.

It is not at all improbable, rather it is very likely, that Coach Haughton will start secret practice some time this week, from which everyone except those immediately concerned with the coaching of the eleven and the candidates will be excluded. From that time on then, with the possible exception of an open practice before the team goes to Princeton to tweak the tail of the once mighty Tiger in his lair, and certainly one open work-out prior to the big battle with old Eli, Harvard's exponent's of the great collegiate game will be guarded like the sacred cows of India. A nice piece of opaque canvas will be stretched above the board fence at the open end of the Stadium and approach by aeroplane will be the only feasible way to catch a glimpse of the Crimson bloodhounds getting the scent.

HARD WEEK AHEAD.

AT all events it is pretty certain that Harvard has a hard week's work ahead of it in preparation for the game with Holy Cross next Saturday. This contest promises to be one of the hardest early season games the Crimson has had in many years. Yale had its hands full in defeating the Worcester eleven, and judging from what Head Coach Howard Jones of the Yale eleven said after the game, the outlook for Harvard is not so roseate either with reference to the Holy Cross or the Yale game.

Jones said: "This Holy Cross eleven is, I believe, the strongest that ever represented that college. In every department of play it was a hard team to overcome. The eleven that Ted Coy's team defeated 17 to 0 was strong, but the team that met Yale Saturday was, I think, considerably stronger." In these few words there are many hidden meanings.

YALE IS DANGEROUS.

TED COY'S team was one of the best ever turned out at the New Haven college. It was playing a wonderful game at the start of the season, and later did things to Harvard. In other words, if the team representing Holy Cross Saturday was stronger than the one beaten by Coy's team, it means that Yale's just about as good this year as back in the dark ages when she defeated the Crimson 6 to 0. Therefore let the Crimson take heed and remember that there never was a Harvard eleven that was good enough to lick any Yale team without the hardest kind of work both before and during the big fight.

TEAM WORK STILL LACKING.

WILLIE Harvard put up a good scrap against Maine, there was still a noticeable lack of team work and power along the line, and this was only against a light second rate team. There was a tendency to disintegration when a stiff defence was put up by the invading eleven. If ever a team gathered an eleven like Maine, which was inexperienced and paper weight, it is a serious proposition to meet Holy Cross. This eleven is said to have played Yale to a standstill at times with its fine defensive playing.

PENNOCK BADLY NEEDED.

HARVARD is particularly unfortunate just now in being without the services of two of her best linesmen. Trumbull is not greatly missed when Sharp is strapping it out at centre, but Pennock, the star of the Crimson outfielders, is very badly needed as there is no one to really creditably fill his berth. The absence of regulars of course is disconcerting to any rushline, and if these men are not in the lineup against Holy Cross, and it is hardly possible they will be, Harvard will be up against it.

HARDWICK WOULD HELP.

HARDWICK, the speedy halfback, will probably decide his fate this week, and it would be a great aid to the Crimson to have him back in the playing, as his defensive work will be greatly needed with an impaired rushline against the Worcester crew.

It was very well demonstrated against Maine that as had been pointed out in these columns, Harvard's weakness lay at the centre position. Great care will have to be taken this week by the coaches to bolster up this position in case the regulars cannot be reinstated at this time.

WEAKNESS IN PUNTING.

ANOTHER feature that is a distinct weakness is the punting. With Hardwick in the running there need be no uneasiness felt by anyone for the kicking department of the Crimson. But Mahan, upon whom devolved the duty of booting the elusive pigskin, although having showed up fairly well in practice, went to pieces in the game with Maine, and his kicks were nothing short of disastrous at times. He frequently punted the ball at angles of forty-five degrees and out of bounds not more than twenty yards beyond the line of scrimmage. This sort of work might work havoc with a fleet back scooping the ball off the ground, for the ends cannot be certain of what territory to cover.

BRADLEE TRIED KICKING.

BRADLEE tried the kicking for a while in the last quarter, but his efforts were hardly better. It is therefore in this department of the game that Harvard is extremely weak in case anything should arise to prevent Hardwick getting back into the game. Mahan is a good drop and placement kicker, some say as good as Brickley. With a good deal of careful instruction he can probably be sped up into a first-class sub for Hardwick in the booting game, but he lacks power a good deal of experience, as it seemed to be more nervousness on Saturday than anything else, the condition he was slightly hurried in his kicking, as his mates in the backfield were not giving him the interference he should have had. The result was that the Maine ends were closing where they should have been blocked off.

SILK HAT HARRY'S DIVORCE SUIT — By Tad

BASE BALL CARD TO-DAY

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York	First	621	676	.902	Mathewson or Marquard	Won	14				
At Boston	Fifth	445	453	.170	Tyson or Davis	Won	6				
Brooklyn	Sixth	437	441	.455	Allen or Hazen	Won	8				
At Philadelphia	Second	500	501	.327	Alexander or Rixey	Won	12				
Pittsburg	Fourth	531	534	.327	Hendrix or Adams	Won	13				
At Cincinnati	Seventh	424	428	.425	Allen or Johnson	Won	8				

If the Pilgrims and Giants break even today, Boston's percentage will be .446 while that of the Giants will be .603.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston	Fourth	531	538	.524	Bedient or Mossler	Won	12				
At New York	Eighth	368	377	.302	McHale or Ford	Won	4				
Philadelphia	First	646	651	.566	Kaserer or Bush	Won	14				
At Washington	Second	574	577	.371	Johnson or Boehling	Won	5				

If the Red Sox and Yankees break even, Boston's percentage will be .531, while that of New York will be .570.

If New York wins two games they will move up to seventh place while St. Louis will drop to eighth position.

PILGRIMS IN A DOUBLE-HEADER.

Another championship baseball team is in Boston today following close on the heels of the Athletics. The New York Giants, who only last Saturday were assured of the National league flag, when the Pilgrims defeated the Phillies, will be guests of Stallings over at the South End grounds today and tomorrow.

This afternoon the two teams will meet in a doubleheader and this will mark the opening of the last week of baseball in Boston this season. To-morrow, the Giants will help the Pilgrims to celebrate "Tyler Day" which the Derry, N. H. "fans" have planned for the star southpaw of the Boston staff. Tyler will pitch the game.

With but one week left before the world's series games start, Mcgraw will undoubtedly keep his regular team working but it is very likely that he will give his pitchers a short rest. It is probable that each one of the twirlers whom he is depending on in the big series will be worked for at least part of a game previous to the opening of the championship test. Christy Mathewson may pitch one of the games today. Hoh. Perdue and George Davis, the former Williams College player whom the Pilgrims secured from Rockford, will probably be the Boston pitchers.

If Davis works it will be his first appearance here in a Boston National league game since he went to the Spindle City early in the season. Davis was the first to report to Manager Carrigan at the training camp at Hot Springs, N. C., and was given a chance to show what he could do. He pitched a few games for the Pilgrims and then was turned back to the Rockford team. He was then drafted by the Phillies and pitched a few games for them. Davis was then sent to Providence and was drafted by the Boston Americans. He was sent to Providence a second time and was then drafted by the Phillies. He was then sent to Providence a third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence an eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a tenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence an eleventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a twelfth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a thirteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a fourteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a fifteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a sixteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a seventeenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence an eighteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a nineteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a twentieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a twenty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a twenty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a twenty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a twenty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a twenty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a twenty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a twenty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a twenty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a twenty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a thirtieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a thirty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a thirty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a thirty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a thirty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a thirty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a thirty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a thirty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a thirty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a thirty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a fortieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a forty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a forty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a forty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a forty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a forty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a forty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a forty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a forty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a forty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a fiftieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a fifty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a fifty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a fifty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a fifty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a fifty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a fifty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a fifty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a fifty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a fifty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a sixtieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a sixty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a sixty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a sixty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a sixty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a sixty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a sixty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a sixty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a sixty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a sixty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a seventieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a seventy-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a seventy-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a seventy-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a seventy-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a seventy-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a seventy-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a seventy-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a seventy-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a seventy-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence an eightieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence an eighty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence an eighty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence an eighty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence an eighty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence an eighty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence an eighty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence an eighty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence an eighty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence an eighty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a ninetieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a ninety-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a ninety-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a ninety-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a ninety-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a ninety-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a ninety-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a ninety-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a ninety-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a ninety-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundredth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and tenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and eleventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and twelfth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and thirteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and fourteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and fifteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and sixteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and seventeenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and eighteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and nineteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and twentieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and twenty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and twenty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and twenty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and twenty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and twenty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and twenty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and twenty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and twenty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and twenty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and thirtieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and thirty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and thirty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and thirty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and thirty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and thirty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and thirty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and thirty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and thirty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and thirty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and fortieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and forty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and forty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and forty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and forty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and forty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and forty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and forty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and forty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and forty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and fiftieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and fifty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and fifty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and fifty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and fifty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and fifty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and fifty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and fifty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and fifty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and fifty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and sixtieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and sixty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and sixty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and sixty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and sixty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and sixty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and sixty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and sixty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and sixty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and sixty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and seventieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and seventy-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and seventy-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and seventy-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and seventy-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and seventy-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and seventy-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and seventy-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and seventy-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and seventy-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and eightieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and eighty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and eighty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and eighty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and eighty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and eighty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and eighty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and eighty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and eighty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and eighty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and ninetieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and ninety-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and ninety-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and ninety-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and ninety-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and ninety-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and ninety-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and ninety-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and ninety-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a one hundred and ninety-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundredth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and tenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and eleventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and twelfth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and thirteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and fourteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and fifteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and sixteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and seventeenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and eighteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and nineteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and twentieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and twenty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and twenty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and twenty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and twenty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and twenty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and twenty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and twenty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and twenty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and twenty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and thirtieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and thirty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and thirty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and thirty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and thirty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and thirty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and thirty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and thirty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and thirty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and thirty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and fortieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and forty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and forty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and forty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and forty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and forty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and forty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and forty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and forty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and forty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and fiftieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and fifty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and fifty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and fifty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and fifty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and fifty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and fifty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and fifty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and fifty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and fifty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and sixtieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and sixty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and sixty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and sixty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and sixty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and sixty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and sixty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and sixty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and sixty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and sixty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and seventieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and seventy-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and seventy-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and seventy-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and seventy-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and seventy-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and seventy-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and seventy-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and seventy-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and seventy-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and eightieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and eighty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and eighty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and eighty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and eighty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and eighty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and eighty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and eighty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and eighty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and eighty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and ninetieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and ninety-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and ninety-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and ninety-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and ninety-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and ninety-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and ninety-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and ninety-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and ninety-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a two hundred and ninety-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundredth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and tenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and eleventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and twelfth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and thirteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and fourteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and fifteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and sixteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and seventeenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and eighteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and nineteenth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and twentieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and twenty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and twenty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and twenty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and twenty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and twenty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and twenty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and twenty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and twenty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and twenty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and thirtieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and thirty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and thirty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and thirty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and thirty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and thirty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and thirty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and thirty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and thirty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and thirty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and fortieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and forty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and forty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and forty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and forty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and forty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and forty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and forty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and forty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and forty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and fiftieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and fifty-first time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and fifty-second time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and fifty-third time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and fifty-fourth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and fifty-fifth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and fifty-sixth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and fifty-seventh time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and fifty-eighth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and fifty-ninth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a three hundred and sixtieth time and was drafted by the Pilgrims. He was then sent to Providence a

THE AMERICAN'S HOME PAGE

THE KING OF DIAMONDS
BY LOUIS TRACY

A THRILLING STORY OF A MODERN MONTE CRISTO

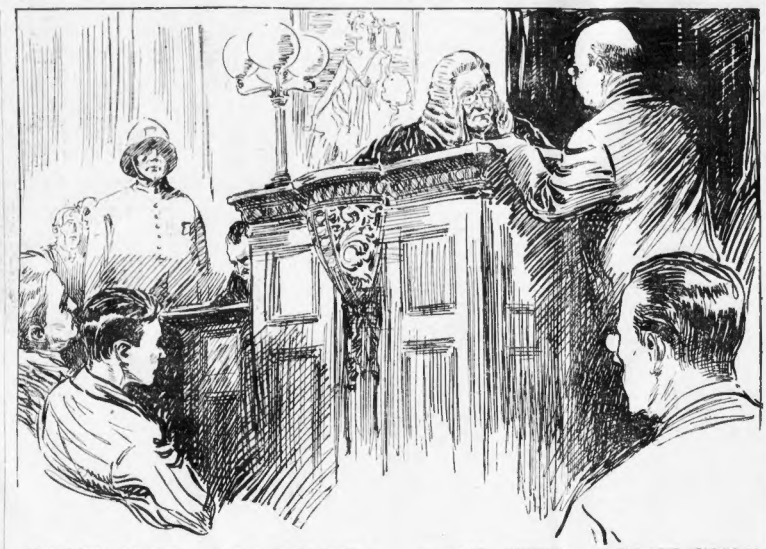
You Can Begin This Great Story Today by Reading This First

PHILIP ANSON is a boy of fifteen, of fine education and good breeding, but an orphan and miserably poor.

The story opens with the death of his mother.

Rich relatives have deserted the family in their hour of need, and when his mother's death comes Philip is in despair. He looks over his mother's letters and finds that he is related to Sir Philip Morland. A few days later a terrific thunderstorm breaks over London. At the height of the storm a flash of lightning scares a team attached to a coach standing in front of a West End mansion. Philip, who has become a newsboy, rescues a girl from the carriage just before it turns over. A man with the girl trips over Philip in his excitement. He calls the boy and calls a policeman. The girl pleads for Philip, and he is allowed to go after learning that the man was Lord Vanstone. Philip then determines to commit suicide. He borrows a piece of rope from O'Brien, a ship chandler, and goes to his miserable dwelling in Johnson's Mews.

Just as he is about to hang himself a meteor flashes by the window and crashes into the flagstones in the yard. The boy takes this as a sign from Heaven not to kill himself. He then goes to the yard to look at the meteor. Philip picks up several curious-looking bits of the meteor and shows them to O'Brien. The latter advises him to take them to a jeweller's. He visits a Mr. Wilson, who tells him that the pieces are meteoric diamonds worth an immense fortune. Wilson sends him to a diamond dealer named Isaacstein. Philip is hungry, but has no money, and on his way to the dealer's thinks how hard it is that he, with all these diamonds in his pocket, cannot even buy a meal. He goes into a restaurant and asks the proprietor to trust him for a meal. The man refuses, but Mr. Judd, a grocer, offers to pay the bill. Philip eats his fill and promises to reward the grocer later. He sells Isaacstein Mr. Wilson and then at the police station he gives his name as Philip Morland. Isaacstein admits the diamonds could not have been stolen as no such collection of stones ever existed.



AFTER A RAMBLING JOURNEY THROUGH UNSEEN STREETS HE EMERGED INTO ANOTHER WALLED-IN COURTYARD HE WAS LED THROUGH MORE CORRIDORS AND TOLD TO "SKIP LIVELY" UP A WINDING STAIRCASE. AT THE TOP HE CAME OUT INTO A BIG ROOM, WITH A WELL-LIKE SPACE IN FRONT OF HIM, FILLED WITH A HUGE TABLE, AROUND WHICH SAT SEVERAL GENTLEMEN, AMONG THEM MR. ISAACSTEIN, WHILE ON AN ELEVATED PLATFORM BEYOND WAS AN ELDERLY MAN, WHO WORE EYEGLASSES AND WHO WROTE SOMETHING IN A BOOK WITHOUT LOOKING UP WHEN PHILIP'S NAME WAS CALLED OUT.

A POLICE INSPECTOR, WHOM PHILIP HAD NOT SEEN BEFORE, MADE A SHORT STATEMENT, AND WAS FOLLOWED BY THE CONSTABLE WHO EFFECTED THE ARREST. HIS STORY WAS BRIEF AND CORRECT, AND THEN THE INSPECTOR STATED THAT MR. WILSON, OF GRANT & SONS, LUDGATE CIRCUS, WOULD BE CALLED AT THE NEXT HEARING, AS HE, THE INSPECTOR, WOULD ASK FOR A REMAND TO ENABLE INQUIRIES TO BE MADE. MEANWHILE, MR. ISAACSTEIN, OF HATTON GARDEN, HAD MADE IT CONVENIENT TO ATTEND THAT DAY, AND WOULD BE PLEASED TO GIVE EVIDENCE IF HIS WORSHIP DESIRED TO HEAR HIM.

Now Read On

Copyright, 1904, by Edward J. Clode.

"MR. ISAACSTEIN is right," interposed Philip. "No one else owns diamonds like mine. No one else can obtain them. I have robbed no man. Give me my diamonds and let me go."

The inspector laughed officially. He gazed intently at Philip, and then sought illumination from the Jew's perturbed countenance, but Isaacstein was mostly examining the contents of the paper and turning over both the stones and the scraps of iron with an air of profound mystification.

"I'll tell you what," said the inspector, jubilantly, after a slight pause. "We will charge him with being in unlawful possession of certain diamonds, supposed to have been stolen. He has given me a false name and a silly address. Park Lane, the young imp said he lived in."

"A man in your position ought to be more accurate," interposed Philip. "I did not say I lived in Park Lane. I told you I intended to buy a house there."

Seldom, indeed, were the minor deities of the police station bearded in this fashion, and by a callow youth. But the inspector was making the copperplate hair strokes which had gained him promotion, and his brain had gone back to its normal dullness.

"I will just see if we cannot bring him before a magistrate at once," he said, addressing Mr. Isaacstein. "Call court within an hour, sir? Then we will get a week's remand, and we will soon find out."

"A week's remand!" Philip became white again, and those large eyes of his began to burn. "What have I done?—

"Silence! Search him carefully and take him to the cells."

The boy turned desperately to the Jew.

"Mr. Isaacstein," he said, with a pitiful break in his voice, "why do you let them do this thing? You are a rich man, and well known. Tell them they are wrong."

But Isaacstein was wobbling now in a renewed state of excitement.

"What can I do, boy?" he vociferated, almost hysterically. "You must say where you got these stones, and then, perhaps, you can clear up everything."

Philip's lips met in a thin seam.

"I will never tell you," he answered, and not another word would he utter.

They searched him and found nothing in his pockets save a key, a broken knife, some bits of string neatly coiled, and a couple of buttons. He spent the next hour miserably in a whitewashed cell. He refused some coffee and bread brought to him at 12 o'clock, and this was the only sentient break in a wild jumble of conflicting thoughts. The idea came to him that he must be dreaming—that soon he would awaken amidst the familiar surroundings of Johnson's Mews. To convince himself that this was not so, he reviewed the history of the preceding twenty-four hours. At that time yesterday he was going to Fleet street with a quintal of nine-pence to buy a quire of newspapers. He remembered where he had sold each of the five copies, where he bought a penny bun, and how he came to lose his stock and get cuffed into the bargain for rescuing a girl from an overturning carriage.

Then his mind reverted to his fixed resolve to hang himself, and his sinful preparations for the last act in his young life's tragedy. Was that where the dream started, or was the whole thing a definite reality, needing only a stout heart and unfaltering purpose to carry him through triumphantly? Yes. That was it. "Be strong and brave and all will be well with you." Surely his mother had looked beyond the grave when she uttered her parting words. Perhaps, if he lay down and closed his eyes, he would see her. He always hoped to see her in his dreams, but never was the vision vouchsafed to him. Poor lad, he did not understand that his sleep was the sound sleep of health and innocence, when dreams, if they come at all, are but grotesque distortions of the simple facts of everyday existence. Only once had he dimly imagined her presence, and that was at a moment his sane mind now refused to resurrect.

Nevertheless, he was tired. Yielding to the conceit, he stretched himself on the wooden couch that ran along one side of his narrow cell.

Some one called to him, not unkindly:

"Now, youngster, jump up. The van is here."

He was led through gloomy corridors and placed in a receptacle just large enough to hold him uncomfortably in a huge, lumbering vehicle. He thought he was the only occupant, which was true enough, the prisoner's van having made a special call for his benefit.

After a rambling journey through unseen streets, he emerged into another walled-in courtyard. He was led through more corridors, and told to "skip lively" up a winding staircase. At the top he came out into a big room, with a well-like space in front of him, filled with a huge table, around which sat several gentlemen, among them Mr. Isaacstein, while on an elevated platform beyond was an elderly man, who wore eyeglasses and who wrote something in a book without looking up when Philip's name was called out.

To Be Continued Tomorrow.

ADVICE TO THE LOVELORN

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

NO

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

I am a young man of twenty-two and am deeply in love with a girl one year my junior. She seems the same toward me. But my parents object to her for obvious reasons. Do you or would you advise me to marry her?

S. W. S.

"OBVIOUS reasons" indicates reasons that are plain to every one. It sounds unpleasant. You are very young. That would be sufficient reason for heeding your parents, if there were no other.

HE CERTAINLY WILL

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

I am deeply in love with a young man with whom I have been keeping company for over a year. I see him every night coming from business, but now this young man has changed his position and I haven't seen him for some time. Do you think if this young man cares for me he will write?

E. S. E.

If he cares for you, he will not lose sight of you. I am a little afraid that his silence indicates a growing coolness.

DON'T ISOLATE YOURSELF

DEAR MISS FAIRFAX:

I am a girl of eighteen and I never kept company with a young man yet. I haven't many acquaintances, but only one lady friend. My relatives and even my parents "knock" me because I don't go out with any young men. Should I remain with this friend, or try to get other acquaintances?

CONSTANT READER.

REMAIN true to your friend, of course, but remaining true to her should not bar you from making other friends. Go out more. Encourage the friendliness of those of your own age. Don't get into the lonesome habit at your young years. If you are pleasant and friendly and kind, your circle of friends will soon widen to include young men.

BOSTON AMERICAN

$4,000 Cash Picture Puzzle Contest

This Is Picture No. 9.

WHAT PROVERB Does This Picture Represent?

Write Proverb on Form Below

.....

.....

My Name Is.....

Address .....

Town .....State .....

Hold all answers until you have the entire set. No answers will be considered if sent in before the publication of the last picture.

AS A BREATH PERFUME

WHILE DANCING

FROZEN MINTS

Made of Sugar, Cream, Mint and Chicle

FROZEN MINTS

THE NEW CHEWING GUM

Price 5c For Sale Everywhere

A Finishing Touch

To many a dish and a keen appetizer for every meal.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

An Indispensable relish for all Sea Foods and Chafing Dish Cooking.

Sold by Grocers Everywhere

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

By Anna Katharine Green

One of the Greatest Mystery Stories Ever Written

TODAY'S INSTALMENT

Copyright, 1913, by Anna Katharine Green.

"ONE of the girls followed me in. She had message after message to deliver concerning matters and things connected with the wedding, all of which I heard and some of which I answered. Then there came an instant of solitude, in which I cast one free and delighted look about me, which, however, was soon cut short by the entrance of Mrs. Gretorex.

"I own I had one instant of doubt as I turned toward her. But it vanished in a moment, and I was able to reply to her questions and grow much interested in the presents which had come that she forgot her displeasure at the mystery she had been made to suffer, and entered into a conversation so animated that the spirits I could hardly repress came so near breaking their bounds that I grew alarmed at myself and had to resort to some of Genevieve's many caprices to shorten the interview. After she was gone I sat down, and breathing one long breath of relief, fell to brooding—not over the jewels and innumerable treasures which in the last half hour had become mine, but over Dr. Cameron's picture which I had found at a glance, and which I now felt I had a right to study and admire.

"When the time came to dress I called one of the girls into the room, but I soon dismissed her. I could not bear the presence of a stranger at such a time. Besides, I wanted to take one more look at myself in the mirror and see if I were indeed the bride which Dr. Cameron had a right to expect from that home. But when I was left alone I found so much to excite and interest me in the rapidly growing hubbub of arriving guests that I could barely spare myself one glimpse of the figure in the glass. But that glimpse calmed me. It was not Mildred Farley that I saw, but Genevieve Gretorex—only Genevieve Gretorex, happy, and free from certain conventional restraints.

"My husband will tell you that he saw me in this mood. He came to the door and for one instant our eyes met to what I may safely call the most rapturous moment of my life. The next I had cast a glance down the hall, and there, in the blaze of light that was shining in every direction I saw what I was sure for a moment must be a hallucination of my overwrought brain, the advancing figure of Genevieve Gretorex.

OVERWHELMED

"Had a lightning flash shot down through the gilded ceiling and split open the floor at my feet, I could not have been more overwhelmed. For I realized as soon as I could realize anything, that she had returned to assert her rights, and that my hopes, my happiness and my love were all at an end.

"But—and this I swear by all that is most sacred—no thought of evil to her ever crossed my mind, even after she had entered the room and we stood face to face with the awful question between us as to which was to go out of the room and die by the knife.

"I was crushed, and must have looked at her with a terrible appeal in my eyes, for she cried suddenly, 'I did not think how you would feel, Mildred,' and hesitated and drooped her head so miserably, I asked, very tremulously, no doubt:

"'What has happened? Did he not come? Did he—'

"But she interrupted me in a harsh and grating tone which showed that her whole nature had undergone a change:

"'Don't speak of him. He is without soul, without understanding.' The words sounded as if torn from her. 'He has no sympathy with my sacrifice. It was not myself he loved but Mr. Gretorex's daughter. I am done with him; done, done, done.'

"I did not attempt to speak but mechanically glanced at the clock.

"'Oh, there is time,' she cried; 'there must be time. You will not stand in my way. You will give me back myself and when I am married and my own mistress, you shall be my sister and constant companion. Whatever luxury I own shall be yours, and not a want shall you express which I will not seek to gratify.'

"Ah, then I knew where my heart was. For this prospect of wealth did not allure me. I had lost all, and there was no charm left in the world. Stricken and humiliated, I hung down my head, the blushes almost eating me up in their force and fury.

"She stood and gazed at me with dilating eyes.

"'Oh!' she exclaimed, 'you love him. I shall be doing to you what has been done to me today. I dare not do that, I cannot; I had rather die.' I did not speak. I could not.

"She clasped her hands wildly round her forehead. 'Oh God!' she murmured, 'who would ever have thought I would come to this? One of us must be happy, and for that there is but one way.' And she passed quickly to the bureau, opened a drawer and took out a small casket which I knew contained her jewels.

"'And still I did not speak.

"'I could never have endured it,' she now said. 'My heart and life are broken, Mildred. I thought I could go back and take up the lost thread again, and go living on contented if not happy. But it is impossible. My soul is in chaos; my every hope destroyed. Life at the best would have been wretchedness to me, and with the burden of your disappointment added.'—She stopped, took something from the casket which she held in her hand. I watched her, fascinated. I did not understand her words, and I thought it was some jewel she had taken from the box.

"But she undeceived me next moment. Holding up a little phial in my sight, she said:

"'Mildred, there is death in this. One sip and this fearful question is settled.'

"She had it on her lips. I shrieked, but I did not know why I shrieked. Even then I had no realization of what she was doing. But when in another moment I saw the change which almost instantaneously crossed her face, I seemed to feel what that word death meant, and springing to her side, I tore the phial out of her hand and flung it down on the floor.

"'Genevieve,' I cried, 'what have you done?'

"She looked at me wildly.

"'I don't know,' she gasped. 'I—I am afraid I have spoiled all. I thought I should live to reach the street, but it acts too quickly!— She was actually sinking.

"'I made a move; I am sure I made a move toward the door; but she cried out so earnestly, 'The roll in my bag, the roll, the roll! that I turned and rushed for it, and was going to hand it to her, when she said: 'It's for him; Molesworth. Hide it, and when you can, give it to him.'

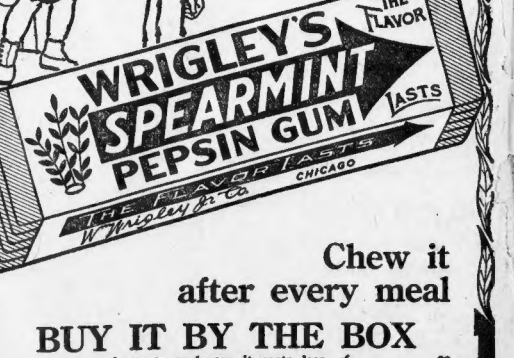
To Be Continued Tomorrow.

"What's She After?"

"WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT"

She'd Be Heartbroken If I Didn't Bring It Every Night

It's very good for her teeth, appetite and digestion. I'm glad to give her something that's as good in results as it is in taste. I purify my breath with it; it gives me an appetite besides."



Chew it after every meal

BUY IT BY THE BOX

of twenty packages—it costs less—of any dealer—and stays fresh until used

63

Look for the spear Avoid imitations

THE AMERICAN'S MAGAZINE PAGE

Beauty

How to Build It Up, Keep It, and Preserve It, Told by Josephine Victor

By MAUDE MILLER

"YOU cannot cover up an ill-cut gown with frills. You can't cover a lack of personality and magnetism with mannerisms," began Josephine Victor in her very charming voice. The real beginning had been the delightful way my hostess pro tem. had greeted me at her dressing room door. Even though one glance had told me of wonderful great brown eyes under crescent brows, of a sensitive mouth, a clear-cut, artistic profile and masses of wavy dark hair, I was sure that charming Josephine Victor could have no better secret to impart than that of her own sweet, gracious manner.

Don't you think that the lovable girl, the popular girl, the successful girl too, must all be equipped with a manner that attracts, a personality that wins friendship? And why not learn grace of manner just as you study grace in walking and dancing?

Josephine Victor has that bewitching beauty known as "winsome." As a matter of fact it is not classic at all, but is based on physical loveliness plus brains, personality and graceful graciousness.

A WELL-MADE GOWN

"If a gown is made with understanding and earnest care, it will have good lines—it will bear inspection on its own simple merits. If it is awkwardly cut and designed, no trimming will hide its poor lines, its ungraceful fit. That is well to remember in gowning yourself. For there is one great rule for charm. One rule applies to gowns and the women who wear them. I would like to give credit for this great piece of knowledge to the great teacher who imparted it to me, Mr. Belasco trained me for the part that runs through the play "like a minor strain of sweetness in music," by saying over and over: 'Simple! Be simple, Miss Victor!'

"I would like to say that to all beauty seekers: 'SIMPLE! BE SIMPLE!' Affectation is never charming. If you permit your manner to become overdemonstrative—elaborate and airy—you will at once be accused of affectation. Affectation is insincere. Be sincere—that will demand simplicity. It will give you a warm, sweet, human charm.

"After you have cultivated simplicity, study being responsive. Be interested in people. Be interested in all the great concerns of life that are going on around you. Very often the woman who appears a beauty while you have but glanced at her perfect features lacks the brains to bear careful inspection. She fails apart at the touch of reality—like all poorly constructed things.

"The most beautiful picture in the world would not be beautiful if it were covered by dust and grime and mold. I think stupidity and unsympathetic nature and self-consciousness hide beauty in the same way.

"Cultivate your knowledge of life, cultivate your interest in people and things, learn to forget yourself. Then your face will take on a radiance, an intelligence, a sweetness that will make you beautiful even if your figure and hair are without distinction.

THINK BEAUTY

"THINK BEAUTIFUL THOUGHTS. Then will mould your face to be like them. Your eyes will be like deep pools in whose depth there is hidden treasure. Your mouth will take on sweet, full lines of graciousness. You will radiate charm.

"I would like to say to all beauty seekers, 'be simple.' Affectation is never charming.

"Be sincere—that will demand simplicity.

"After you have cultivated simplicity, study being responsive.

"Be interested in people.

"You can't cover a lack of personality with mannerisms.

"Think beautiful thoughts. They will mould your face to be like them."

Miss Josephine Victor.

"Now for a background you must have the good health that comes from the constant, painstaking care of the woman who has the proper respect for the value of the house that is her body. Good food, fresh air, exercise, no dissipation. These are the bases of bodily health. And not to dissipate means not to overindulge in anything, good or bad. It means moderation. Be moderate and careful to protect your health. That will give you a foundation for your house of beauty.

"And now build the house according to the little rules that greater teachers than I have found so effective. Be simple. Be gracious. Be interested in the splendid books there are to study, the fine people there are to know and the worthy things there are to do. Be gentle and kind and loving. Think beautiful thoughts, do beautiful deeds. And I am sure that you will find yourself growing to beauty, like a flower," concluded gracious, simple and lovely Josephine Victor.

Little Bobbie's Pa

PA & Ma was going to a picnic yesterday, but it was raining when we got up & it rained all day, so we stayed in the hotel. It rained awful hard. The windows was running with water, & there was little rivers out on the village street that goes past the little place where we are stopping.

Never mind deer wife & child, sed Pa to us, there is sure to be a rift in the clouds beefore long, & eeven if it shud rain all day the grass will be all the greener in the sunsilee tomorrow.

It is all rite for you to talk that way, sed Ma, beeking you can put on your rain coat & go out around the village with yure freuds. Wen a bunch of you men git in a tavern sumwere, Ma sed, you can preetend that the sun is shining & after awhile you will reely think that it is a nice day. But Bobbie & I hav our harts set on thos picnic today, & it will be hard for us to feel cheerful.

Then Pa went wen Ma & me was feeling the bluest Missus Black cairn in. She is a lady that is stopping at the hotel. She is a widow & Pa sed he guessed her husband was glad he had went to a other planet to live. She is the saddest woman I ever saw. She is all the time ailing.

How do you feel this morning, Missus Black, sed Ma.

Miserbael, thank you, sed Missus Black. I am ailing. This gray sky is the way the world ought to look all the time, beckuse it is a gray world anyway. All is sadness. I always think of Longfellow's lines:

The vine still clings to the moldering wall

& at every gust the ded leaves fall.

Can you think of anything moar gloomy, moar true to life than ded leeves falling from a moldering wall? she sed to Ma.

It meks me shiver, sed Ma, let us talk of sumthing pleasnt.

For me there is nothing plesant, sed Ma's freind. There can be nothing plesant wen everything is ded wrong. Every time I see the ded leeves falling I think of them falling on neglected graves, dount you? she asked Pa.

I have never quit it much thought, sed Pa, but I always think it doesn't matter so much about a grave, I always think that the grave never held the wunderful thing we call the mind. Wen we die that goes away & keeps on living. Maybe it goes to a other world & finds a near body to live in. That is what I like to think, sed Pa.

I dount believe it, sed Missus Black. I think we die & are lost in the end of all, & that we are born to suffer, suffer from birth. My youth is choking now, she sed, & wen that stops I know I will have the quinsy agguin. Oh, deer, what a awful thing is life.

Sum lifes is moar awful than others, sed Pa, but I for one think this life isent so terrible. I always think, when I being feeling blue, sed Pa, of all the wunderful joys I have had in the days I am gone. Wen I see a poor old tramp on a bench in the park, I look at myself & my family, & think of all the good things that world has given me. Peopel are too apt to forgit all the sugar of there lives of there lives, Pa sed. A musk faces wen the vinegar is set beforz them.

I guess I will be going, sed Missus Black. I see you peopel do not understand what a dreadful thing life is.

After she was gone ma and me bregan to feel glad, like Pa.

WILLIAM P. KIRK.

Stripped of Romance

BEFORE the announcement of a marriage engagements is a month old the bride-elect has been showered with Bandkerchiefs, china, hosiery, etc., and all that has been showered on the groom-elect is this question: "Do you think you can afford to get married?"

A corsage bouquet of bride's roses or lilies of the valley looks pretty, of course, but in anticipation of what so often comes to her in the years that follow, a more appropriate corsage would be a bunch of soup herbs.

Women like to attend weddings in order to hear the bigamy, jokey promises the bridegrooms make.

When the preacher comes to that part of the marriage service where he asks those who have objections to make them known the silence that follows doesn't signify approval. Fifty per cent. of those present are kneeling so hard on the wedding that their hearts are beating like woodpeckers on a tree.

As soon as a girl gets married she begins to bear nothing but hard times.

It is too late to congratulate some who have been married so long on a month.

The first six weeks a woman's married she is glad she didn't marry the other man to whom she was once engaged. After six weeks she sighs and wonders.

There is a good deal of money spent on rice throwing at weddings considering the unceasing appetite of a long future for plain bread.

FRANCES L. GARSIDE.

DESCRIBING GOUT

A well-known clubman in the smoking room the other evening gave some of his fellow members a picturesque description of the gout.

"You lie in bed," he said, "with the gouty foot stretched out, and you feel as though the sole of it was pressed against the bars of a red hot fire. In the middle of the furnace is a fellow with red hot needles. Presently he fires the gun at your foot and you feel the red hot needles travelling up your leg and come out at the knee, not all at once, but like the patriots went into the ark, 'all by two.' When the last couple of needles have finished the course you find yourself sweating with fear, and wondering how long it will be before the fellow fires the gun again. Presently you find he is under contract to fire it every five minutes and you get ready for the discharge. And you can never be said to get accustomed to it, because the blackguard lands it with a new kind of red hot needle every time, and sometimes only half a dozen red hot corkscrews. That's the gout."

Who would patronize the gout after that?

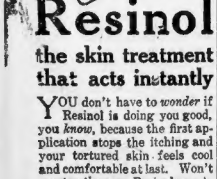
Oh, Atkins!

"Atkins," said the sergeant angrily, "why haven't you shaved this morning?"

"Ain't I shaved?" asked Atkins in apparent surprise.

"No, you're not," insisted the sergeant; "and I want to know why."

"Well, you see, sergeant," replied the soldier, "there was a dozen of us using the same mirror, and I must have shaved some other man."



Prescribed by physicians for eighteen years

Resinol

the skin treatment that acts instantly

YOU don't have to *wonder* if Resinol is doing you good, you *know*, because the first application stops the itching and your tortured skin feels cool and comfortable at last. Won't *you* try the easy Resinol way to heal eczema or other eruption?

Every druggist sells Resinol

Heals skin eruptions, clears away pimples and blackheads, and is a most valuable household remedy for sores, burns, boils, piles, etc. For sample, write to Resinol, Dept. 4-S, Baltimore, Md.

EVERYBODY'S COOK BOOK BY DOROTHY DIX

THE main dish—the piece de resistance, as the French say—in the great majority of homes is husband. He is served plain, or with a sauce diable, yet, unfortunately, the great majority of women never learn how to prepare this staple article of diet so that it will agree with them or is palatable to their tastes.

To properly preserve a husband begins by selecting your husband with great care. Do not pick out one that is too young, for it will be callow and flavorless, and it will soon pall upon your palate. Besides it requires too much watching to make it worth the trouble of preserving. Neither choose one that is too old, for it will be tough and cross-grained and soured by age.

But choose a husband of medium age, not too young and not too old, and pay more attention to whether it is sound and sweet, and ripe and mellow and tender than you do to its looks. Be careful to see that the husband you pick out has not a rotten heart, and is neither tart and acid nor too mushy, for neither of these specimens can be successfully preserved for home consumption. The only thing that can be done with them is to pickle them in alcohol.

Having selected your husband, carry it home without shaking it, and keep it under lock and key. Much depends upon your carefulness in this respect, for alas! many of our dearest lady friends have kleptomaniac tendencies and a sweet tooth, and when they see a real sugar plum of a husband that has been left lying unguarded around the house they are sometimes tempted to steal it.

Good housekeepers are divided as to whether husband's should be skinned or not before preserving. Some hold that this first thing to do with a husband is to peel off its bank roll, contending that it is easier to keep it that way, while others argue that separating a husband from its small change is all that is necessary, and that if you remove all of its long green from it it is apt to sour on you and ferment.

As both processes are successful it seems to be a matter of individual skill with the housewife, as the young wife may take her choice of methods.

The husband is now ready for the last process of preserving. The old way, in vogue in our mother's times, was to salt it down in brine. This was done by a housewife keeping on tap a large supply of tears which she poured over her husband morning, noon and night until he was as sticky and salt as a keg of codfish.

This means of keeping a husband did not prove satisfactory, however, and the modern scientific woman preserves her husband in sugar instead of salt.

To do this make a syrup of home comforts consisting of three hundred and sixty-five good dinners a year, a clean and cheerful house, with a wife who is a ministering angel in it; flavor the mixture with enough indulgence to keep a man guessing—bushels of love, a dash of devility, entertaining conversation to taste, a liberal supply of laughter and a generosity on limited amount of jollying and flattering.

Steep the husband in this mixture and keep it simmering on the hearth stone, and you will have no trouble in turning out an article of the preserved husband that would take a prize at any county fair and be easily saleable at a Woman's Exchange.

N. B.—The success in preserving a husband lies in making the domestic sauce as sweet and strong that the kind made away from home will seem weak and flavorless beside it. This recipe for preserving husbands has been tried by our experts, and it is guaranteed to work. Follow it and you can not fail.

Whatever Is—Is Best

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Copyright, 1915, by American Journal Examiner

I KNOW as my life grows older,
And my eyes have clearer sight—
That under each rank wrong, somewhere
There lies the root of Right.
That each sorrow has its purpose,
By the sorrowing oft unguessed,
But as sure as the sun brings morning,
Whatever is—is best.

I know that each sinful action,
As sure as the night brings shade,
Is somewhere, some time punished—
Tho the hour be long delayed.
I know that the soul is aided
Sometime by the heart's unrest,
And to grow means often to suffer
But whatever is—is best.

I know there are no errors
In the great eternal plan,
And all things work together
For the final good of man.
And I know when my soul speeds onward,
In its grand eternal quest,
I shall say, as I look back earthward,
Whatever is—is best.

Up-to-the Minute Jokes

Jackson—"I've been married for fifteen years, and my wife never fails to meet me at the door."

Johnson—"Wonderful!"

Jackson—"Yes, she's afraid I might go in without wiping my boots."

* * *

"What, are you going already, professor? and must you take your charming wife with you?"

"Indeed, madam, I am sorry to say I must."

Mrs. Wilmper: John, if I should die, would you marry again?"

Wilmper: "Perhaps. If the step was set differently."

A Following On

The doctor had passed in his cast,
The corpse was leaving his door,
No one attended the funeral—
The patients had gone on before!

The Mistakes of Jennie

By HAL COFFMAN

Being a Series of Chapters in the Life of a City Girl

All Jennie Thought of Was the Young Man of the Yacht

Chapter 31

TOM'S paying up of the remaining amount due on Jennie's clothes—that she so foolishly bought on the installment plan—did not seem to impress Jennie as any great sacrifice on his part. She just seemed to accept it as she did all little attentions from Tom.

All she could think of was the young man and the yacht, wondering and hoping that he would marry her and take her 'way, 'way off, where—as she thought—all she would have to do would be to wear good clothes and look pretty, like many little painted dolls one sees, whose only thoughts are what they are going to WEAR, what the latest STYLES are, and to be amused.

Never a serious thought, except to pucker their dainty little lips, pouting if the dressmaker does not have her new gowns finished on time.

When Tom asked Jennie if she did not want to walk up through the village, she made an excuse not to go, for she was afraid of meeting the young man from the yacht when she was with Tom. For Tom did not wear as good clothes as the young man did, and in spite of the many things Tom had done for Jennie and her mother, Jennie in her selfish, arrogant way, was ashamed to have him compared with the more mannered, well dressed young man from the yacht—whose name Jennie did not even know.

HAL COFFMAN.

(To be continued.)

Fishers of Men

By Beatrice Fairfax

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX

WE are all fishers of men, and by "We" I mean every one of my sex.

And it is not to our discredit. The long, lingering look in a girl's heart a-longing for love that is not satisfied in the love of father, mother, brother, sister or friend. It is a longing that grows with her years, showing first in her sailing overtures as a child to some boy and more coding until it finds satisfaction in the love of a husband and child.

She may grow old and gray in spinsterhood and many judge many a one by the unhappy experience of some sister and decry it; she may despise the dependence that comes with love and deny it, but to the end of her days though her tongue may scoff and her acts refuse to hear there remains at the bottom of her heart a longing for it that is never stilled. And no woman is normal until she has known it.

We are all fishers of men. To deny it is to defy the plan of Nature. The only difference is in outward manifestations of this great inward desire. Some of us stand for life looking wistfully at the water waiting for the fish to jump out at our feet, and others cast their net early, change the bait to suit the game, and fish assiduously.

We all want love. We have always been told that it is most manifestly to our advantage to be unobtrusive. But fish so rarely jump out of the water, and the years come and go, each one taking with it some charm that should be our rules of the game have served as bait, and we find ourselves threatened with a lifetime of loneliness and heart hunger.

It is fair then, considering how much love means, and the desolation of life without it, to suggest to nice little girls, with their hearts beating fast with alternate hope and despair, how they may use a little bait modestly and effectively.

ALL ARE VAIN

The finest man in the world is a vain, weak creature, and it is always the finest man in the world who is blindest about the opposite sex and needs a guide to reach the altar. It is never necessary to make an effort to win the admiration of a worthless man. Very often he makes love making his business, and consequently never has a business that will support a wife and children.

A nice little girl named Mary, who wants to win a husband and confesses to this most normal and most natural desire, writes me:

"I am a young girl of twenty-two and meet a lot of nice young men and go out a great deal with them. I have a host of girl friends, and while in their company I can converse with ease on almost any topic, but just as soon as I am alone in a gentleman's company I seem to have nothing to talk about, which is a very awkward position. Please advise me what topics are really to be discussed, and whether talking about business is a boring one. I would find this a big asset to me in the work on books and consequently cannot talk about them."

Thank heaven you can't! There is a big asset in your favor to start with, for the girl who says pedantic to a man, "Have you read Maeterlinck's Epilogs and Mellisandes?" or, "As Byron says," You remember that quotation, I am sure, etc.," and looks with a surprised superiority when he confesses he never reads more than his newspapers and the baseball scores on the billboard is doomed to stay on the bank forever.

Business, if he is worth while, he does on it, and is an enthusiast on anything that pertains to it. Don't be afraid of results if you show an interest in the most vital interest he has. And a better topic, the best of all, is to lead him to talking. Believe me, Mary dear, the best of them like appreciation of the series of wisdom that are always dropping from their lips and run often-est, stay longest and think most of the girls who gladden with delight over his favorite way of cooking fish, you have him on your line and "coming there" instead of out of the water.

ONE WAY

Be a good listener. The man who was won by being talked to death is too weak to be ranked as a man. Let a man do the talking, but see that you do the listening. Believe me, Mary dear, the best of them like appreciation of the series of wisdom that are always dropping from their lips and run often-est, stay longest and think most of the girls who gladden with delight over his favorite way of cooking fish, you have him on your line and "coming there" instead of out of the water.

We are all fishers of men, Mary. But remember always that it is wise to consider the good and bad points of the fish that are nibbling at the bait. Take care that your hooking doesn't magnify into a whale a fish that is only a minnow.

Do You Know That—

A cork sunk 200 feet deep in the ocean will not rise again to the surface, although the great pressure of the water.

At any less distance from the surface, however, it will gradually work its way back to light once more.

In China a man cannot be sold, the sale of his land in favor of any one person, whether relative or stranger, it must be distributed among all his male children without exception.

Ebony is always soaked in water for from six to eighteen months as soon as cut. It comes chiefly from Mauritius and the East Indies.

Heather will last longer out of water than almost any other flower. The stem

A HAPPY CHILD IN A FEW HOURS

When cross, constipated, feverish, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Mothers can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs," because in a few hours all the clogged up waste, sour bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. Children simply will not take the nice fruit syrup to empty their bowels, and they become tightly packed, liver gets sluggish and stomach soured.

When cross, feverish, restless, see if tongue is coated, then give this delicious "fruit laxative." Children love it, and it cannot cause injury. No difference what ails your little one—if full of cold, or a sore throat, diarrhoea, stomach-ache, bad breath, remember a teaspoonful now cleansing should always be the first treatment given. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." We make no smaller size. Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.

Titanic ocean liners use little water to the flower.

Sydney Lighthouse has the most powerful electric light on any lighthouse—150,000 candle power.

A nose coal lasts with average wear about eighteen years.

London uses 4,000,000 tons of coal a year.

A Sure Cure.

"I say, Mabel, what's good for insomnia besides whiskey?"

"Good gad, all! Who cares?"

A SOUR STOMACH GAS, INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" ends all Stomach distress in five minutes—Time it!

If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, refusing to digest, or you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food, or have a feeling of dizziness, heartburn, fullness, nausea, bad taste and foul breath, remember, the moment you go sick-sour, gas-blessed relief in five minutes.

Ask your pharmacist to show you the formula, plainly printed on these fifty-cent cases of Pape's Diapepsin. Then you will understand why dyspepsia, troubles of all kinds must go, and why they relieve sour, out-of-order stomachs of indigestion in five minutes. "Pape's Diapepsin" is harmless. Tastes like candy, though each dose will digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all the food you eat, besides, it makes you go to the table with a healthy appetite; but, what will please you most, is that you will feel that your stomach and intestines are clean and fresh, and you will not need to resort to laxatives or liver pills for billousness or constipation.

This city will have many "Pape's Diapepsin" cranks, as some people will rush them, but you will be enthusiastic about this splendid stomach preparation, too, if you ever take it. For indigestion, gases, heartburn, sourness, dyspepsia, or any stomach misery.

Get some now, this minute, and rid yourself of stomach trouble and indigestion in five minutes.

STOCK MARKET AND FINANCIAL NEWS

By W. H. ROSS, Financial Editor.

Security prices had a declining tendency from the start this morning and at the end of an hour in this market Boston & Maine was down a point and New Haven ¾. Mines had eased off, losses including Alaska Gold ¼, Butte & Superior ½, North Butte ¼, Mer. Copper ½ and Tamarack ¼. Old Dominion was down 1¾.

Union Pacific had reacted from a fraction gain to a loss of 1⅛, selling at 159⅝. Reading, which had made an early gain, was down 1⅜. Steel was 1⅛ lower and Amalgamated 1. Canadian Pacific had declined 2. Southern Pacific and American Can had weakened fractionally.

An exception to the list in general was Missouri Pacific, on the strength of the late fiscal year report it had advanced ⅝.

New York Opened Heavy.

There was a heavy tone to trading when the New York market opened and with few exception prices were lower. Uncertainty dominated sentiment. The early gain for Union Pacific was due to rumors that there will be an official announcement tomorrow of what is to be done about an extra distribution. The issue sold as high as 162⅝ within a few minutes. California Petroleum preferred was also strong, advancing a point.

But the market was weaker in general. News was not encouraging, on the contrary, some reports were bearish.

Among stocks to decline early were Amalgamated, American Beet Sugar, American Can, American Smelting, Atchison, Canadian Pacific, China, Erie, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania, People's Gas, Pittsburgh Coal, Southern Pacific and Steel.

Trading was quiet on the Curb.

In London American shares were irregular, but soon after New York opened profit-taking affected Canadian Pacific there.

President May Use Pressure.

It is reported from Washington that President Wilson is becoming concerned over opposition to the administration's currency bill on the part of several Democratic Senators and that he "will take steps to have an issue with these legislators." What that means remains to be seen. It is supposed he will apply the pressure that is always at the command of an occupant of the White House. He has a harder fight on his hands than he had over the tariff. Most people know little about the currency issue and it is not a matter of much public interest, as the tariff appealed to public interest because Democrats for generations had said it made things cost more to the consumer than it increased the high cost of living. Many members of Congress, no doubt, supported the bill which is now in the last stages of consideration when they were afraid of the wrath of constituents if they didn't. There is less "pocket politics" having to do with currency bill.

Senator Hitchcock's Views.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, one of the Democrats opposed to the bill as it stands, and as it has been indorsed by the administration, says a majority of the banking committee appear determined to report the bill in that form and not to hastily do anything which is going to be harmful to business interests. He expects that it will be considered and materially amended before it is reported.

"The hearings," he said, "so far have demonstrated to my satisfaction that if the bill were to be passed in the present form it would probably produce a violent contraction of credit, followed later possibly by a wide inflation before a proper balance is reached.

"I hope also that our committee will decide to put important restrictions on the power of the Federal board which Chairman Glass is opposed to but believe in entrusting arbitrary power to a board of seven men whether they are chosen by the bankers or by the president.

"I think strong limitation should be placed upon their power. As the bill now stands, they would have absolute power to fix the rate of discount for the whole country, to raise or lower it, and thus to expand or contract the credit and currency of the country at will and by that means to move prices up or down.

"By expanding the volume of currency and credit they could raise prices and by contracting both they could lower prices. This is entirely too autocratic a power to be entrusted to any body of men and I shall oppose it. I do not believe that power greatly restricted. As provided in the bill the board is practically a useless body. It has no power over the reserve bank of its district for a discount of its commercial paper it may accept with an absolute guarantee that has no recourse and no appeal.

"Another bank doing business perhaps across the street in the same town may have its whole portfolio of paper discounted without any limit under the terms of the bill.

"This affords the greatest possible opportunity for gross favoritism and I shall urge such changes in the bill as will compel the directors of the reserve bank to extend to all member banks of the same class, character and size equal accommodation. I shall also favor a limit upon the amount of paper that a reserve bank can discount for any particular bank."

Railroads and Panama Canal.

As the Panama Canal nears completion transportation men are giving more consideration to the question as to how much it is going to affect railroads by competition. This is a grave matter to roads, the majority of which are earning less and less in proportion to the increase of their expenses. Transcontinental lines are not in a position to compete with a waterway by cutting rates. They claim that the Interstate Commerce Commission ought to permit them to raise rates.

Many steamships are being built for the canal trade. Some of them will ply direct between the East and West coasts and directly compete with railroads. Others will go to the Orient and to South America. Ocean transportation has, however, that the more means are provided for carrying passengers or freight, the more travel and business there will be, not bodily any passenger route from the greatest development of transportation facilities the carriers have to do their best to keep up with the growth of population and trade.

A British shipping expert who has just returned from Panama to London says the canal will not be ready for business for five years. He thinks there is likely to be a great diversion of migrant traffic from Europe to the Pacific coast of North America, and immense areas now sparsely populated will become far more closely settled. He does not expect to see the Far West will be transmany places where there has been the forced from Suez to Panama, as that would mean missing the valuable Indian trade.

One sign as to the future is provided by an order to the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Steel Company which has been supplying steel to the automobile trade in San Francisco, to send all its output to that city by the first freight steamship to pass through the canal on route to the Pacific Coast from New York. The shipment is to be made as early as possible in 1915, and is the first order only by the amount the vessel can take.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has contracted with the Maryland Steel Company for eight new steamships of a capacity of from 9,000 to 10,000 tons each for the canal trade. The company will increase its fleet to 20 twenty-six ships and 200,000 tons of coal every three days will send one through the canal every thirty-six hours. The company intends to increase its tonnage from 800,000 to 17,500,000 tons a year.

Financial News in Brief.

The London copper warrants market opened firm, with spots up 5s. and futures 2s. 6d.

For the year ended by June, Missouri Pacific revenues exceeded all records. Operating revenue totaled $62,155,508, a 14 per cent. increase over last year. Maintenance of way, structures and equipment cost $10,000,000—equal to 31 per cent. of total gross. Net $17,456,509 expanded 32 per cent., or $4,233,851, over 1912. Surplus increased exactly $3,541,825, with the present $1,562,734.

Price cutting is now the feature of the steel trade. Makers are preparing for competition under the new tariff. Steel rails are from $1 to $2 a ton lower, and wire, plates and shapes from 15 to 20 per cent. off. Car and rail buying has been very limited.

Canadian immigration figures show a decrease in five months of about 19 per cent. in immigration from ribs country to the Dominion.

The Navy Department is considering the advisability of buying oil lands to provide a fuel supply for war and other of its ships.

BOSTON STOCKS.

Following is the range of prices to 11:15 for leading Boston stocks:

	High.	Low.	11:15
RAILROADS			
N. Y. N. H. & H.	89	89	89
TELEPHONES			
American	131⅝	131½	131½
MISCELLANEOUS			
United St. Mach.	50¾	50¾	50½
MINING STOCKS.			
Arizona Com	5 3-16	5 1-16	5 1-16
Calumet & Arizona	67	66⅝	66⅝
Copper Range	40	40	40
Franklin	4	4	4
Granby	74½	74½	74½
Old Colony	5¾	5¾	5¾
Osceola	80	80	80
Tamarack	32	32	32
UNLISTED SECURITIES			
Alaska Gold	23½	23	23¾
Amalgamated	75⅝	75	75⅛
Am. G. & W. f. pf.	65½	65½	65½
Balaklava	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Butte & Superior	36½	35½	36
Keeley	4¼	4¼	4¼
New Hirrester rts.	2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16
Nipissing	8 15-16	8 13-16	8 13-16
Superior Boston	3⅛	2¾	3⅛
Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2¼

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Following is the range of prices to 11:15 for leading New York stocks:

	High.	Low.	11:15
RAILROADS.			
Atch. T. & S. F.	95	95	95
Canadian Pac.	231¼	229½	230
Ches. & Ohio	58¾	58¾	58¾
Chic. M. & St. P.	106⅝	106	106
Erie	29	28¾	28¾
Gt. North'n pf.	127½	127½	127½
Int.-Metropol	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Int.-Met. pf.	62⅝	61½	62½
Missouri Pac.	29	28¾	29
N. Y. N. H. & H.	88⅝	88½	88½
Norfolk & West.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
Northern Pac.	113¾	112⅝	113⅝
Pennsylvania	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝
Reading	159⅜	158⅝	158⅝
Rock Island	15	15	15
Southern Pac.	91⅜	91⅛	91¼
Union Pacific	162⅛	159⅛	160½
INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS			
Amal. Copper	75¼	74⅝	75⅛
Alaska Gold	23¾	23½	23¼
Am. Car & Fdy	45	45	45
Amer. Locomotive	32	32	32
Am. Sm. & R.	66¼	66	66⅛
Am. Beet Sugar	26½	26⅛	26⅛
Am. Can	33¼	32⅝	32⅝
Anaconda Cop.	37	37	37
Col. Fuel & Iron	31¼	31	31⅛
Cal. Petroleum	40⅝	40¼	40⅜
Mex. Petroleum	66	65	66
Northern Ore	26¾	26⅛	26½
People's Gas	127	126¼	127
Pitt. & Steel	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
U. S. Steel	61⅝	61¼	61⅝
U. S. Steel pf.	109¼	109	109
Utah Copper	52¼	51⅝	51½

BOSTON CURB.

Following is the range of prices to 11:15 for leading Curb stocks:

QUALIFIED LIST	High.	Low.	11:15
Boston Ely	65c	65c	65c
Boston & Mont.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Davis Daly	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
First National	3¼	3¼	3 3-16
La Rose, ex-dis.	2¾	2¾	2¾
UNQUALIFIED LIST.			
Houghton	3¾	3¾	3¾
Mich. Utah	10c	10c	10c
Nev. Douglas	2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16

Sir Thomas Bowater London Lord Mayor

First Lancaster Man to Be Chosen for Honor.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Sir Thomas Vansittart Bowater, who was today elected Lord Mayor of the city of London and will assume office on November 9, is the first Lancastrian to attain to that high position.

Sir Thomas Rawlinson, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1705-6, is described on the records as "of a Lancastrian family," but this is a doubtful case, and it is safe to say that no previous Lord Mayor was born in the county of Lancaster. After Sir Thomas, however, there have been barring accidents, a succession of Lancastrian Mayors, for Sir Charles Johnson, who will succeed him, was born in Liverpool, and Sir Charles Cheers Wakefield and Sir William Dunn, who are next in rotation, are natives respectively of Liverpool and Clitheroe, in Lancashire.

Franz Kneisel 25 Years Wed

Frank Kneisel, head of the Kneisel Quartet, and Mrs. Kneisel today celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary at their home at Bice Hill, Me.

"Mushrooms" Poison Six.

WORCESTER, Sept. 29.—Six lunchers at 426 Kendall dug were poisoned by eating toadstools for mushrooms, two of them so seriously that they were taken to the City Hospital in a dangerous condition.

PORT OF BOSTON

ARRIVED SUNDAY.

Arkansas, Copenhagen and Christiania.
North Star, Yarmouth, N. S.
Calvin Austin, St. John, N. B.

SAILED SUNDAY.

North Star, for Yarmouth, N. S.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due Tuesday.

Kola, Brunen, September 17.
Sumidian, Glasgow, September 19.

Due Wednesday.

Cymric, Liverpool, September 23.
Verona, Rosa del Toro, September 23.

BY WIRELESS.

North German Lloyd Ems' Kiln reported 520 miles east of Boston at 9 a. m. Sunday.

COOKS PRAISE CASSIDY FOR LICENSE AID

In the Sunday AMERICAN of September 28 Mr. Cassidy discussed the necessity of granting cooks licenses. His article showed the necessity also of insisting on cleanliness in kitchens where food is cooked for public consumption.

He contended that if the public exactly knew the practices in many public kitchens it would refuse to patronize some restaurants and other public eating places.

James M. Bishop, president of the Cooks' International Fraternity, has exposed many of these practices in a pamphlet issued in 1900.

But Mr. Cassidy, in addition to acknowledging the good work done by Mr. Bishop, has had first hand information of these practices from many of his friends among chefs and cooks. Here are letters from chefs lauding the article:

Boston Cooks' Union, Local No. 328.

Dear Mr. Cassidy:

I wish to thank you personally, and for many of my friends, for the fine article you published in the Boston AMERICAN in favor of licensing cooks. How anyone could be opposed to such a measure after reading the arguments put forth by you in that article is more than we can understand.

Yours respectfully,
PAOLO CONTICCHIARLE,
Chef of University Club, City.

"Worse Than Pictured."

Providence, R. I., Sept. 27.

Dear Mr. Cassidy:

It always gives me great pleasure to read your articles in the Boston AMERICAN. I certainly was more than pleased to see the excellent article you contributed last Sunday on cooking and so-called cooks.

It has been in my mind a long time that something should be done to keep consumptives and other sick people out of public kitchens. I think all those wishing to be cooks should pass an examination, a rigid one at that.

I have been in this line of business for thirty-four years. I know you must have been conversant with conditions to write such an article as the AUTHORITIES HERE ARE EVEN WORSE THAN YOU PICTURED THEM.

Allow me to tell you that a good deal of the fault lies in the fact that the proprietors want to cut down the expenses in the kitchen. The chef, therefore, has to blue Inferior help.

I think that the cook is a very much underpaid man when you consider the life he has to lead. He goes to work in the morning and works till late at night, many times in basement kitchens. Sometimes for weeks he sees no daylight.

Must Inform Public.

I find it very hard to get intelligent help to work in the kitchen. They seem to think that anyoony can be a cook in a few months' time.

You hire a vegetable cook and in a few weeks he tries to get in somewhere else as fry cook, and if the chef is hard pressed, he will try to push him through on his own undoing. For many times he will get a smattering idea of the work and then go as a chef when he should still be peeling vegetables.

For this very reason I think a man should pass an examination, not only physical but also as to his professional ability, under a man who thoroughly knows the business from A to Z.

Now in regard to the stock pot. Every kitchen should have one, but it must be looked after and kept clean. Every decent kitchen has so many fresh bones it cannot use them all.

I hope you will write more about the subject of public kitchens. For these certainly need reforming. Thanking you in the name of the public, I am,

Sincerely yours,
VICTOR C. CONRAD.
No. 58 Pavilion av., Providence.

BLACK FOXES

Have you looked into this new and profitable industry? Send for prospectus and government report. We have the largest and one of best located ranches on P. E. I.

Massachusetts Silver Black Fox Co.
53 State Street, Room 813
Boston, Mass.
Tel. Fort Hill 4949.

Island Creek Coal Company
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Island Creek Coal Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable November 1, 1913, to the stockholders of record at the close of business October 22, 1913.

F. W. BATCHELDER, Treasurer.

BLACK FOX 2
Are rolling in offers. Our pups are the best stock we can get; average dividend of 250 per cent. capital of $1,000 each.
Black Fox Equitable Maritime Co., Ltd., Dept. 1, 50 Congress st., Boston.
Advertising dividends and interest.
Handsome dividend book, free.
Profits audited and reported by prospectus. Call and see Gov't reports.
Inspection of ranch invited.
FIR FARM SECURITIES CO., Board of Trade Bldg., 131 State St. tel. Main 1748-W.

Cosmopolitan Trust Company
70 Devonshire Street, Boston
Near Water St.

Savings Department
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH
We have always paid 4%

Island Creek Coal Company
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Island Creek Coal Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the preferred capital stock of this company, payable October 1, 1913, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business, Sept. 24, 1913.

F. W. BATCHELDER, Treasurer.

Anti-Friction R. B. Stockholders
Send for our circular No. 2126 on Anti-Friction Electric and Steam Engines. 6,000 H. P. used; satisfactory reference; 20 years' experience. Address JAMES SHAY & CO., 69 State St., Boston

Cleveland's Son to Enter Princeton

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 29.—Princeton expects to have a good football man next year in Richard Cleveland, son of, the late President Grover Cleveland. Young Cleveland is now a student in Exeter academy, Exeter, N. H. He is fifteen years old and weighs 160 pounds, and is striving hard to make his class team this year. He has already distinguished himself as a hockey player.

Auto News

By J. C. KERRISON.

Georges Boillot, the racing hero of Europe for this year, won the 387-mile road race last week over the Boulogne circuit for cars with a piston displacement of 183 cubic inches, 3 liters in the French classification. He drove a special Peugeot and sent it the distance over a thirty-five mile course, or an average of 65.2 miles per hour, a new record for this distance with no small a car.

Second place was taken by his teammate Goux, this year's Indianapolis hero. The two Americans, Ralph DePalma, who might have been a winner had he not lost the cover to the float chamber in the seventh lap when he was leading the field and had been leading it during the fourth, fifth and sixth laps, this delay put him back in third place and from this time on he was not able to overtake the flying Boillot and contented himself with a neck-and-neck fight with Lee Guinness on a Sunbeam, who got ahead of him when he had the carburetor trouble. Guinness finished the eighteenth lap, thirty-two miles, in 29:33, an average speed of 64.9 miles per hour, but he eclipsed this figure in the twelfth lap, which he made in 29:17, a speed of 65.5 miles per hour, thus doubling in second place.

* * *

The annual automobile show which the Buick Boston Company holds each year, will take place next week. Manager J. L. Johnson inaugurated this idea a few years ago, and its success was instantaneous. Last year the Buick salesrooms were crowded all during the week and it was the biggest week the Buick Boston Company ever had in the point of sales.

Manager Johnson is now making arrangements for the show next week. The rooms will be tastefully decorated and the 1914 models will be on display. He is planning a number of unique features which will attract the attention of motorists in general as well as those of this city.

* * *

Manager Fred Bradfield, of the Velie Motor Vehicle Company, arrived back in Boston today after a visit to the home of the Velie factory at Moline. He comes back filled with enthusiasm over the 1914 Velie line.

KEEN FALL AIR

Should be a reminder that cozy quarters for automobile will be secured through Room and Board Ads in the AMERICAN in any neighborhood you like.

Real Estate—Belmont.

SACRIFICE SALE.
½ ACRE of choice garden land, modern 8-room house, fine cellar, hot water heating, bearing fruit trees, on car line handy to Waverley square; price $4,000; this is an exceptional opportunity for country home; can be seen today. E. L. TRENHOLM, Belmont st., Belmont Center.

Real Estate—Brighton.

BRAND NEW 2-family houses at an unusual price; 6 rooms, tiled bath, set tubs, open plumbing, electric lights, coal and gas range, granolithic cellar, set tubs, hot water heating, hardwood floors throughout, piazzas, gas and electric fixtures, lot 50x100; 5,000 down and balance to suit purchaser. Call at 25 Nonantum rd., Brighton, near car S.

Real Estate—Cliftondale.

$200 CASH—$20 MONTHLY.
BUYS new 6-room bungalow, bath, furnace, gas, hardwood floors, land for garden, bounded by macadam road; price $2,500; if you want to purchase a cozy, sunny home come to see it; can be seen today. Phone Saugus 219-2. F. H. SLOAN, Cliftondale.

Real Estate—Everett.

2-FAMILY house on one of the best streets in Everett, handy to car, sun all day; each has 3 large rooms and 2 new pantries, 2 coal bins, set tubs, hot water heating, 2 toilets, 2 front, grape vines, cemented cellar, brick sidewalk in front; owner will sell at a low price to any one to close estate. Apply to 2 Bow st., Everett.

FOR SALE—Brand new 2-fam. house, 5-in. toilet and bath, pantry, set tubs, hot water heating, gas and electric fixtures, 15 min. from Sullivan square; price $5,500; $500 cash, $50 per month; easy terms; owner going away. OWNER, 22 Chelsea st., Everett. Tel. Everett 1100-W.

EVERETT—A three-family house for $5,500; 5-5-5, nearly all finished in oak; $500 cash, $50 per month; price $5,500. Owner, first floor, 11 Belmont st., Everett.

EVERETT—House 7 rooms, bath, all improvements, 3 minutes to Sullivan square; fine location; rent $2,500; price $8,500. Everett.

Real Estate—Dorchester.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.
11 ROOMS; steam heater, large lot of land; a fine chance for a builder; price $5,000; terms to suit; $2,000 cash. Apply to owner, 1 Bowdoin st., Dorchester.

3-FAMILY and store on Main st., containing 6 rooms and bath in each tenement; rent $1,040; sell for $4,000. I. H. CARR, 840 Dorchester av.

DORCHESTER—Two-family 5-5 house; modern improvements; price $5,000; cash $700; rent $780. Owner, 47 Bowdoin st., Dorchester. Tel. Dor. 2812.

FOR SALE—Two 2-family houses, Bradshaw and Mellen sts., Lancaster; 2-family house only; 6 rooms and bath. G. HARA, LYNCH, 662 Warren st., Roxbury.

Real Estate—Maplewood.

BARGAIN—Ten room house, all improvements, $7,500; select neighborhood. F. H. WHITE, 10 Mendell st., Maplewood.

Real Estate—Medford.

I HAVE just completed a number of 2-family houses in Medford, which I am offering at strictly sensible, steam heat, gas fuses; every one equipped with all the latest conveniences; all at bargains; few hundred down. F. E. PRESCOTT, Wakefield, corp. upper sta.

MEDFORD—House 8 rooms, 10,000 sq. ft. land, $2,900; easy terms. ALFRED C. BLAKIE, 6 Pearl st., Medford. Tel. 1090-M.

TWO-FAMILY corner house, large lot of land; terms $1,500 cash; small an offer. MORRISON'S Notice Sq., Medford.

Real Estate—Melrose Highlands.

EASY TERMS, new up-to-date house, 7 rooms, bath, polished floors, large piazza, open fires, electric and gas lights, 6,300 ft. of land, delightful view; 5 minutes from station; 10 min. from Reading sta.; $500 down. WALTER E. DAVIS, Melrose Highlands.

Real Estate—Newton.

BUILDING LOTS.
WILL sell a few first-class lots in beautiful Newton Corner, if bought before Oct. 10; 2 minutes to R. & A. depot and R. & W. trolley; 5 CENTS TO NEWTON CORNER from Sudbury st., Boston. Apply to owner, 1 Bowdoin st., Boston.

FOR SALE—Two 2-tenement and 2 single houses in the Newtons, all improvements; terms to suit purchaser. OWNER, 125 Worcester st., Newton Highlands.

Real Estate—Reading Highlands.

$200 DOWN buys this pretty 7-room house, has 4 bedrooms, bath, electric lights, set tubs, hot water heating, fine cellar; price $4,000; 15 min. to R. & B. depot. G. E. LANG, Reading, Mass., opp. station.

Real Estate—Revere.

REVERE—Sun, house, hot water heat, gas, bath and toilet, land, location, 12,000 ft. land; owner must sell; price, cash, $4,000. 24 Hood road, Revere; tel. 1290-M. Apply 8:30 to 12 A. M.

Real Estate—Roslindale.

$300
DOWN buys this 7-room house located on high land, in fine section of Roslindale; hot water heating system, with granolithic sidewalks in front; price $4,000; $35 monthly. Apply to owner, 4 Bellevue st., Roslindale.

WILL sacrifice colonial cottage, 8 rooms, hot water heat, bath, open fires, garage; must be sold; $4,000. 4 Bellevue st., Roslindale.

Real Estate—Roxbury.

EXCHANGE for free and clear property, 10-room house, all modern conveniences, hot water heat, 2 baths, 2 toilets, 2 set tubs, 2 gas ranges, 2 sinks, 2 hot water boilers, 2 gas heaters, 2 electric fixtures, 2 gas fixtures, 2 hardwood floors throughout, 2 cellars, 2 laundries, 2 granolithic walks in front; price $7,000; will exchange for 2-family house, 6 rooms and bath to each tenement, in Roxbury, Dorchester or Mattapan. Apply to owner, 1 Bowdoin st., Boston.

$4,350—ELM HILL residence; modern 9-room single house; hardwood floors throughout; 2 tiles compartment; perfect condition, throughout; 2 minutes from electric cars; 15 minutes to Dudley st. terminal. 27 Norton st., Roxbury.

Real Estate—Somerville.

SOMERVILLE

11 MINUTES from Sullivan square, Boston, new 2-family house, 6 rooms and bath to each tenement; slate roof; steam heat; all other modern improvements; price $7,000; easy terms; 5 CENTS FARE TO BOSTON. Apply to owner, 1 Bowdoin st., Boston. Tel. Somerville 1902-J.

HOUSEKEEPERS READ THIS!

$200 BUYS new 2-family house on corner, all hard pine; steam heat; electric lights, gas and coal ranges, hardwood floors, set tubs, open plumbing, sunny rooms, fine cellars, piazzas and grounds; owner must sell; $6,500. BRAY, LOY & KNOWLES, 900 Broadway, West Somerville.

Real Estate—Wakefield.

36-ROOM OPPORTUNITY.
WILL rent or sell furnished rooms for $70 a month; price only $1,000; is a $4,000 property; has much room to spare, as but in the best tenants; 5 CENTS FARE TO BOSTON. Apply to DANA F. FAIRBANKS, 115 Albion st., Wakefield. Tel. 226.

Real Estate—Wellesley.

LUMBER FIRM for building lots; we are allowing fifteen per cent. discount on lots delivered within ten days; lots are in Wellesley, and are desirable; nothing is worth more immediate consideration. H. E. 226, Boston American.

Real Estate—West Somerville.

NEW 2-family house, bungalow style; every modern convenience; hot water heat, gas and electric lights, set tubs, hardwood floors throughout, open plumbing; 5 CENTS FARE TO BOSTON. Apply to owner, 1 Bowdoin st., Boston. Tel. Somerville 1902-J.

NEW corner 2-family house, bungalow style, 6 rooms and bath to each tenement; all modern conveniences; price $6,000. STICKLE & MUNGER.

NEW corner 2-family house, bungalow style, 6 rooms and bath to each tenement; all modern conveniences; price $6,000. STICKLE & MUNGER.

NEW corner 2-family house, bungalow style, 6 rooms and bath to each tenement; all modern conveniences; price $6,000. STICKLE & MUNGER, 1159 Broadway, near st., West Somerville; tel. Somerville 1100.

Real Estate—West Newton.

$5,200 TO $4,500 SINGLE HOUSES.
$5,200 buys the best single house in West Newton; 8 rooms and bath; hot water heat; in the best residential section; every modern improvement; 5 CENTS FARE TO BOSTON. Apply to owner, 1 Bowdoin st., Boston. Tel. Somerville 1902-J.

Real Estate—West Roxbury.

CHARLES RIVER—Near West Roxbury, 7-room 2-family house, bath, set tubs, hot water heating, gas and electric fixtures, hardwood floors throughout, open plumbing, cemented cellar, piazzas, lot 50x100; price $6,500; $1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Call at 25 Nonantum rd., Brighton, near car S.

Real Estate—Winthrop.

FOR SALE—House of 7 rms., modern improvements, stable, 5,000 ft. of land; reasonable price. 19 Sumner st., Winthrop. Tel. 1139-M.

Real Estate—Miscellaneous.

NORTH SHORE.
HOUSE lots capacity the famous Tedesco 6250 gas engine; also 1 and 2 horse power; will sell cheap; terms to suit purchaser. Address H. E. 227, Boston American.

IN LEXINGTON.
FROM home lots, 5 minutes to steam, electric cars; only $100 down, $5 per month; price $500; easy terms. Apply to owner, 1 Bowdoin st., Boston. Tel. Somerville 1902-J.

FOR SALE—A fine house, consisting of one, two and three acres of land, with a variety of closet room; also barn; wagon shed; hen house; all in good repair; will be sold cheap; this is a bargain; price right. Apply to P. O. BOX 1, Lexington, Mass.

ON SHORE OF LAKE—Five acres, 2 acres cleared, balance wood; price $1,000; terms to suit purchaser; good 5-room house, with modern improvements, can be had for $1,000 more; 5 minutes to electric cars; 15 minutes to Boston. Apply to JENNY REED SMITH, 2 Somerset st., Boston, Mass.

TO LET—Huntington av., near Fenway, 90,000 sq. ft. of storage room, or lumber yard, with or without buildings; rent reasonable. Address H. E. 228, Boston American.

$100 DOWN buys a beautiful home, 6 rooms and bath, hardwood floors throughout, open plumbing, electric lights, set tubs, hot water heating, cemented cellar, piazzas, lot 50x100; price $3,500; $25 per month. Call at 25 Nonantum rd., Brighton, near car S.

PUNCHING, shearing and bath. Bring rods and we will punch it in, shear it, clean and paint it; prices reasonable. SWASEY, 581 Commercial st., Boston.

$2,000 TO $5,000 on improvements worth double the amount. SWASEY, 581 Commercial st., room 2.

COUNTRY estate of 7 acres, 10-room house, all modern conveniences; 2-family house of 6 rooms each; 2 garages; 2-family house of 6 rooms each. Apply to owner, 1 Bowdoin st., Boston.

THORNDIKE ST.—Building lot, 50x100, high, level, or exchange for auto. 341 Dudley st., Roxbury.

FOR SALE—Two-horse power gasoline engine, with friction clutch pulley; in good order and handy for floors. OTIS, 23 Columbia st.

Real Estate Mortgages.

WANTED—$1,000 to $5,000 on 1st mtge., lot 6 per cent., and bonus. DAVIS & DAVIS CO., 1 Bowdoin st., Boston. Tel. Main 4000.

$1,500 2ND MTGE. wanted at 10%, also $1,350 at 10%. SECURITY, P. O. box 1907, Boston.

Stores and Offices to Let.

CAMBRIDGE
STORE; a good stand for bakery shop, very cheap; population one of the best neighborhoods in Cambridge; rent $20 per month. LEVI KLAIMAN BROS., 679 Mass. av., Cambridge.

STORE, suitable for drugging, hardware, fancy goods, confectionery, bakery or grocery; rent reasonable. Apply to station agent, HARVARD SQUARE STANDARD, 23 Tremont st., room 1105.

BASEMENT STORE, near Harvard Med. School, Boston; rent reasonable; also other suitable restaurant or delicatessen. Y 485, Boston American.

Apartments—Allston.

ALLSTON—20 Empire st., near station, very sunny, six rooms and bath, heat, hot water, rent $28. Apply Janitor.

Apartments—Arlington.

ARLINGTON CENTER—For rent, one apartment of 2 rooms and kitchenette; warmed; and one of 8 rooms and bath, hardwood floors, fire-place, piazza, etc.; 2 min. from L. and trolley. E. PRESCOTT, 15 Russell st.

Apartments—Back Bay.

BACK BAY—Suites of 2 and 3 rooms with bath and kitchenette, steam heat, electric light, hot water, janitor service; from $18 to $25. Apply to JANITOR at No. 2 Fay st., or ARTHUR D. HILL, 53 State st.

HUNTINGTON AV., 692—Two 3-room and bath apartments, all modern conveniences; rent $35 month; 1 apartment of 4 rooms and bath; rent $40 month. Apply on premises.

ALBEMARLE ST., 13 and 15—Steam heat; 2 and 3 rooms and bath; modern conveniences; janitor service; rent, $25 to $30. Apply to 62 Commonwealth av.

BACK BAY, 146 Hemenway st.—5-room apartment, modern conveniences; rent $30. Apply 534 Old South Bldg., tel. F. H. 4994.

TO RELET—90 Westland av., 5 rms. and bath; rent reasonable, from 1 to 5 months.

DELETTREZ ST., 20—Suite of 4 rooms and bath, $20 per month.

COLUMBUS AV., 221—Steam heated suite of 5 and 7 rooms and bath, $50, $55 and $60.

FUR and leather suites; reference required. APPLY MR. V. REED—M 701, 110 Boylston st.

Apartments—Beacon Hill.

UNFURNISHED and furnished apartments to let, 106 Mt. Vernon st., corner Walnut; 5 rooms and bath; also two rooms and study room. Apply on premises.

Apartments—Beacon St.

BEACON-ST. APTS.
4 TO 7 ROOMS and bath; steam heat, hot water, high ceilings, every modern convenience; rent $35 to $60 per month. Apply to janitor on premises, or to owner, CHARLES J. JOHNSTON, 1022 Beacon st., Brookline. Telephone 68 or 1; tel. Brook. 4410, or evenings, Rox. 688.

Apartments—Brookline.

Brand New Suites
1299 BEACON ST.

SUITES containing 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, beautifully finished in hardwood throughout; thoroughly modern; lighting fixtures, hot water, janitor service, front and rear entrances, steam heat, electric lights, gas ranges, set tubs, awnings, screens, shades, etc.; rents reasonable. Apply to janitor, 1299 Beacon st., or 500 per month. Owner GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, 1022 Beacon st., Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass. Free automobile service.

BROOKLINE

208 WINTHROP RD.—Cor. Beacon st., 2 and 3 rooms and bath with all up-to-date improvements; $18 to $25 per month. Janitor on premises.

NEW 4-ROOM SUITE.

BRAND new 4-room suite; every possible modern convenience; steam heat; continuous hot water; janitor service; rent $30. Apply to janitor, Beacon st., opposite Englewood av., or to owner, Theodore st.

BROOKLINE.

VERY attractive, brand new apartment; rooms and bath; all modern conveniences; steam heat; continuous hot water; janitor service; in excellent residential district; fine location; 5 CENTS FARE TO BOSTON. Apply to owner, 1 Bowdoin st., Boston. Tel. Somerville 1902-J.

BROOKLINE APARTMENTS—20G Harvard st., corner Longwood; 5 rooms; modern; all conveniences; rent $35.00 to $65. Apply to CHISHOLM BROS., 1050 Beacon st., or 24 Columbus av., Boston. Tel. Main 1020.

Winthrop Bldg.

APARTMENT of 7 rooms and bath; rent $35 a month. Apply to janitor, 1 Winthrop Bldg.

APARTMENT of 6 rooms and bath; rent $30 a month. Apply to janitor, 1 Winthrop Bldg.

APARTMENT of 5 rooms and bath; rent $25 a month. Apply to janitor, 1 Winthrop Bldg.

APARTMENT—Colombus av., corner Berkeley; 3, 4 rooms and bath; $14.50 to $18.50; 5 rooms and bath, $19.50; all modern conveniences. CARL NELSON, 868 Columbus av. Suite 4.

TO LET—Furnished apts. Tel. 2656-R Brookline.

Apartments—Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE—Central sq., 4 and 5 room suites; steam heat, elevator, gas and electric lights; rent reasonable. Apply to janitor, 3 Temple st., or to owner, 1 Bowdoin sq., Boston. Tel. Main 1020.

HOT WATER HEAT, 5 rooms and bath; Dudley car line; rent this week $24. Apply janitor, 1 Winthrop Bldg. Tel. Roxbury 1100.

DORCHESTER—4 rms., new, $16; 5 rms., $18; 6 rms., $20; 7 rms., $22; 8 rms., $24; 9 rms., $26; each tenement. WM. P. HILL, 21 Pleasant st., Dor.

DORCHESTER—Sun parlor, 5 rms., all imp.; former; $18 to $20. Apply 10 Neapert st., Dor.

DORCHESTER—Sun parlor, 5 rms., all imp.; rent $15 to $16. HALL, 368 Wash. st., Dor.

Apartments—Mattapan.

MATTAPAN SQ.—11 Whitney park; 4 rooms, bath, furnace, piazza, in 2-apt. house, reasonable to good tenant.

Apartments—Medford.

TENEMENTS to let of 5 to 7 rooms; $10 to $18. MORRISON S. Tufts sq., Medford.

Apartments—South End.

NEWLY furnished suites, 2 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, continuous hot water. Apply to janitor, 9 Appleton st., or 27 Arch st. ARTHUR D. HILLS, 53 State st.

CLARENDON ST., 2—Suite of 2 rooms and bath, $18 per month. Apply to janitor on premises.

Houses to Let and Wanted.

WEST MEDFORD
$35 PER MO.
MODERN house, 9 rooms and bath, open fireplace, etc., on one street.
71 BOSTON AV.
Apply E. E. WILDER, r. e. on the premises, West Medford.

WINTHROP—To let, furnished cottage for household effects; 5 rooms, bath, piazza, refrigerator, 12 cottage st.; also furn. house, 10 rooms, bath, piazza, refrigerator, $25 to $30 per mo.; or apply 402 Shawmut av., T.

HENS—HENS—HENS; 40 to 50 each; cage; coal or wood; 2 tenements, 5 rooms each; all set and ready; 1 mile from city; 1 mile from beach; Fast Lynn; fare 5c. 245 W.

HOUSE TO LET—12 flat; 6 rooms; corner Roxbury; 9 Hillsboro pl.; $40 per month. Apply 7 WHEELER, 59 Commercial st.

HOPKINTON—6-r. house, h. w. h., 6-r. cottage, near station; $9. 50. Box 1, Hopkinton.

Female Situations Wanted.

APARTMENTS to care for mornings of evening work. WARNER (over) 180 Sterling st., cor. Cambridge.

CLEANING—Capable woman wants washing or cleaning by hour. MRS. HUTTLER, 1078 Tremont st., Rox.

DAY WORK—Wanted by young colored woman; am by the day, for Wed., Thurs., or Fri. good washer, ironer, and reliable. MRS. SMITH, 22 Burleigh st., Cambridge.

DAY WORK—Woman wants work by day or hr.; 15c hr. 92 Vernon st., tel. Rox. 2178-R.

DRESSMAKER—In Brookline, experienced on ladies' and misses' clothes; might take evenings. 15 Elliot st., Brookline. Tel. Brookline 476.

Boston American.

GENERAL WORK—Colored girl wants work; come home nights. L. WILLIAMS, 141 Lenox st., 1st. s. floor, Rox.

HOUSEWORK—A colored lady with first-class experience in this position in private family or boarding house; to come home nights. Address H. B., 31 Newbury st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young lady would like situation for widower as housekeeper; very fond of children; good cook and very neat; would like one of city; best of reference. Address A 476, Boston American.

HOUSEWORK—Gen. housework or cooking; 3 thoroughly reliable girl desires either; ref.; fel. 1500 Tremont st.

HOUSEWORK—2 experienced colored girls want positions together; will go anywhere; call or write. MISS C. ALLEN, 202 Northampton st.

LAUNDRESS—First-class colored laundress wants washing; will work at home or take out; send postal. MRS. M. L. FREEMAN, 16 Newcomb st., Roxbury.

LAUNDRESS—A neat colored woman would like washing and ironing to take home; 5 years' experience. 29 Dundee st., suite 7.

LAUNDRESS—A young colored girl would like position as nurse or child's maid; has had experience. Address M. 31, 11 Southwick st.

LAUNDRESS—A good first-class colored laundress would like two or three days in week of work. Call or write, 37 Hancock st., Dorchester. Rox., MISS M. H.

LAUNDRESS—First-class hard laundress would like claim or fancy work to do at home. MRS. LASSITER, 9 Holyoke st., tel. 1000-M, Tre.

NURSE—Working nurse, hospital training; 87 per week. MARGARET WILLIAMS, 16 Upton st., Boston; phone Tre. 2080-J.

Female Help Wanted.

GIRLS—Wanted, 16 to 18 years of age. Apply to SUPT., LOOSE WILES BISCUIT CO., 176 Causeway st.

20—GIRLS—20
TRAIN for nurses; $20 mo. to start; room, fire and washing; no exp. nec.; need only have ambition; write NATIONAL AGENCY, 48 Boylston st., room 7.

50 GIRLS
TO TRAIN for nurses; no experience necessary; 20 mo. to start, with board, fire and washing; those under 20 preferred. Call or write 48 Boylston st., room 7.

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS.
Apply to MISS SHELLEY, 223 Central st., Cambridge Mass.

A LADY of taste and refinement who can devote several hours daily to light work at home, address B 666, Boston American Office.

CIRCULAR mailing is light and pleasant work for ladies; $10 to $20 weekly; spare time need name and begin making money at once. RAYMOND CO., 1931 Broadway, New York City.

COOK—Neat, capable woman (white) for all-round cooking. Apply 2 Dana st., Cambridge.

FIRST-CLASS female costumer on ladies' suits, and plain sewers. E. E. CHAPMAN, 570 Boylston st.

FURS remodeled, summer prices, coats repaired; ostrich feather trimmings made. Address Boston st.

GOVERNMENT positions open to women; $75 month; Sept. examinations in Boston; write for free list of positions. PEARSON INSTITUTE, Dept. 645 D, Rochester, N. Y.

GIRL—Capable young girl (Protestant) to assist a working housekeeper in small, Cambridge family; family nothing heavy to do; wages $3 a week. 28 Bay State road, Cambridge.

GIRLS—For office work; good tair; steady position. Apply HALL'S CONFECTIONERY STORE, 1 Bowdoin sq., Boston.

GIRL—Wanted for general housework; good home. 1 Ellsworth st., tel. 1454-M, Som.

HOUSEWORK—Girl for general housework. Apply 9 Willow st., Cambridge, Mass.

I WANT 20 BRIGHT, progressive young ladies to work in big barber shops; salaries $10 to $15 weekly to qualified. Call or write at once. OWEN HALL, 814 Washington st., Boston.

LADY OR GIRL wanted at once, good pay, spare time; easy means for advertising, cash furnished; no canvassing. AMERICAN AD. BUREAU, Dept. F, Leighton Corners, N. H.

LADIES, make money making rubber sewing material, 10c, postage. KING CO., Hale st., Beverly, Mass.

MAID—An unusual maid-of-all-work. A small family in a very select apartment in Brookline, also a well-trained maid for second work; must be well recommended as to appearance, and really thoroughly competent. Address B 1, Boston American.

MODERN School of Dressmaking and Millinery; Fall season now open; wish for social terms; practical work; day and evening classes; get a position. 59 Temple pl., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced, on factory accounts; steady work, good pay; come prepared. W. H. SIMMONS CO., 19 Columbus av., Board of Trade Building.

U. S. GOVERNMENT positions open to women; $75 month; examinations soon; write for free list of examination questions. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. 645 D, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Ostrich feather curlers and makers. 1 to 3 Bulfinch pl., Boston. Apply to MR. PFAFFIER SHOP, 144a Tremont st., Boston.

WOMEN to sew on coats; steady work; good wages and full particulars 10c. L. J. MARSHALL CO., Lisbon Falls, Maine.

Male Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER—Young man desires to correspond with business men or bureau; graduate of the Gray's Portland Business College. A 414, Boston American.

CHEF—First-class, age 45, German descent, experience in some of the best hotels and high class restaurant, wages $30 per week or by engagement. L. L., 1 Berkeley st., Boston American.

GARDENER—French head working gardener, 38 years old, married, no children, graduate of the agricultural college of Orleans, France, understands all branches of farming, gardening, especially good all-round florist; wife is cook; can now leave preferred in private estate; understands 3 years in this country. Address 1 Berkeley st., LEON SAUVE, head gardener, Farnsboro, Stoneham, Mass.

JANITOR—Long experience, engineer's license, desires steady position; best of reference. J. WILLIAMS, 22 Harwich st., Roxbury.

MAN—Situation, chauffeur or gentleman; employment desired more than salary. U 474, Boston American.

MASSEUR—Wants work. 218 Columbus av., suite 3, 2d floor. Tel. 1000 Back Bay.

MOULDER—First-class straight moulder desires a steady job; can furnish best of reference. Address C. MONTGOMERY, 9 Reed st., care of Mrs. Lyons.

NIGHT WATCH—American, 15 years old, would like a place. Address 1 Berkeley st., Maldon, Mass.; tel. 0243.

PAINTER—Carriage and sign work; good references; prices reasonable. A. C., 12 Boston st., Malden.

SALESMAN—Ambitious boy of 20, exp. collection agency, wishes position, office asst. or collector. P 7, Boston American.

SHIPPER—Young man wishes position, 4 yrs. exp. as shipper and packer. P 34, Boston American.

SEWING MACHINE ADJUSTER—Young man wants steady work; understands all makes; can demonstrate; Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, His special. Address A. B., care of J. Robinson, 162 Park st., Beverly, Mass.

WATCHMAN—Situation wanted; first-class fireman's license. G. KRAUTH, 62 Western av., Cambridge, Mass.

Agents and Canvassers.

EXPERIENCED book salesmen for high-class work, conservative, duties steady and remunerative. Write, stating experience and references, to J. CRAIG, 240 Pearl st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TOM LESLIE'S money coin, tells your fortune; covers questions agents wanted; sample mailed for 10c. TOM LESLIE, 26 School st., Room 58.

Male Help Wanted.

AUTO SCHOOL.
DRIVING LESSONS and mechanical work taught to people in the best of instructions; for those in their former employment; we have a large garage and repair shop in connection; PARK SQUARE AUTO SCHOOL, 31 Columbus av., Boston, Mass.

SOLICITORS WANTED!
To represent a live, every-day newspaper in our territory; work with a new premium which is attracting thousands of new subscribers; no experience or money to start; weekly cash payments; write for terms to MR. OLDEST, 1 Arlington square, Boston.

Wages, Room, Board, Railroad Ticket
Paid to Kansas City, Mo., and return; 1 month's work; 1 month's wages; 1 month's board; 1 month's railroad fare; transferred while working into and handling; steady employment; permanent position; 1 month's trial; initial clothing given. MR. OWEN, Room 1, 31 Bromfield st.

12 AUTO DRIVING LESSONS, $10
CARS TO LET by hour or year; tests. MR. REID, Automobile Instructor, 60 C. A. Auto School, Worcester st. Tel. Castle st. and Columbus av.

Experienced Shirt Cutter
WANTED—Apply at ROBERT PORTER'S 178 Boylston st., Room 30, Boston.

Designer & Pattern Maker
WANTED on ladies' coats. Apply to ROBERT PORTER, 178 Boylston st., Room 30, Boston.

Lumbermen and Arctic Makers
WANTED at Beacon Falls, Ct.; must be experienced; steady work; high wages. Call or write, E. H. R., 31 Newbury st., Boston.

GENTLEMAN of taste and refinement who can devote several hours daily to light work at home. Address B 666, Boston American.

GOOD SECOND HAND bicycles sold at sacrifice; terms; also rent. 2178-R Dudley st., Roxbury.

HOUSEWORK—Woman wants work by day or hr.; 15c hr. 92 Vernon st., tel. Rox. 2178-R.

DRESSMAKER—In Brookline, experienced on ladies' and misses' clothes; might take evenings. 15 Elliot st., Brookline. Tel. Brookline 476.

Boston American.

GENERAL WORK—Colored girl wants work; come home nights. L. WILLIAMS, 141 Lenox st., 1st. s. floor, Rox.

HOUSEWORK—A colored lady with first-class experience in this position in private family or boarding house; to come home nights. Address H. B., 31 Newbury st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young lady would like situation for widower as housekeeper; very fond of children; good cook and very neat; would like one of city; best of reference. Address A 476, Boston American.

HOUSEWORK—Gen. housework or cooking; 3 thoroughly reliable girl desires either; ref.; fel. 1500 Tremont st.

HOUSEWORK—2 experienced colored girls want positions together; will go anywhere; call or write. MISS C. ALLEN, 202 Northampton st.

LAUNDRESS—First-class colored laundress wants washing; will work at home or take out; send postal. MRS. M. L. FREEMAN, 16 Newcomb st., Roxbury.

LAUNDRESS—A neat colored woman would like washing and ironing to take home; 5 years' experience. 29 Dundee st., suite 7.

LAUNDRESS—A young colored girl would like position as nurse or child's maid; has had experience. Address M. 31, 11 Southwick st.

LAUNDRESS—A good first-class colored laundress would like two or three days in week of work. Call or write, 37 Hancock st., Dorchester. Rox., MISS M. H.

LAUNDRESS—First-class hard laundress would like claim or fancy work to do at home. MRS. LASSITER, 9 Holyoke st., tel. 1000-M, Tre.

NURSE—Working nurse, hospital training; $7 per week. MARGARET WILLIAMS, 16 Upton st., Boston; phone Tre. 2080-J.

Female Help Wanted.

GIRLS—Wanted, 16 to 18 years of age. Apply to SUPT., LOOSE WILES BISCUIT CO., 176 Causeway st.

20—GIRLS—20
TRAIN for nurses; $20 mo. to start; room, fire and washing; no exp. nec.; need only have ambition; write NATIONAL AGENCY, 48 Boylston st., room 7.

50 GIRLS
TO TRAIN for nurses; no experience necessary; 20 mo. to start, with board, fire and washing; those under 20 preferred. Call or write 48 Boylston st., room 7.

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS.
Apply to MISS SHELLEY, 223 Central st., Cambridge Mass.

A LADY of taste and refinement who can devote several hours daily to light work at home, address B 666, Boston American Office.

CIRCULAR mailing is light and pleasant work for ladies; $10 to $20 weekly; spare time; need name and begin making money at once. RAYMOND CO., 1931 Broadway, New York City.

COOK—Neat, capable woman (white) for all-round cooking. Apply 2 Dana st., Cambridge.

FIRST-CLASS female costumer on ladies' suits, and plain sewers. E. E. CHAPMAN, 570 Boylston st.

FURS remodeled, summer prices, coats repaired; ostrich feather trimmings made. Address Boston st.

GOVERNMENT positions open to women; $75 month; Sept. examinations in Boston; write for free list of positions. PEARSON INSTITUTE, Dept. 645 D, Rochester, N. Y.

GIRL—Capable young girl (Protestant) to assist a working housekeeper in small, Cambridge family; family nothing heavy to do; wages $3 a week. 28 Bay State road, Cambridge.

GIRLS—For office work; good tair; steady position. Apply HALL'S CONFECTIONERY STORE, 1 Bowdoin sq., Boston.

GIRL—Wanted for general housework; good home. 1 Ellsworth st., tel. 1454-M, Som.

HOUSEWORK—Girl for general housework. Apply 9 Willow st., Cambridge, Mass.

I WANT 20 BRIGHT, progressive young ladies to work in big barber shops; salaries $10 to $15 weekly to qualified. Call or write at once. OWEN HALL, 814 Washington st., Boston.

LADY OR GIRL wanted at once, good pay, spare time; easy means for advertising, cash furnished; no canvassing. AMERICAN AD. BUREAU, Dept. F, Leighton Corners, N. H.

LADIES, make money making rubber sewing material, 10c, postage. KING CO., Hale st., Beverly, Mass.

MAID—An unusual maid-of-all-work. A small family in a very select apartment in Brookline, also a well-trained maid for second work; must be well recommended as to appearance, and really thoroughly competent. Address B 1, Boston American.

MODERN School of Dressmaking and Millinery; Fall season now open; wish for social terms; practical work; day and evening classes; get a position. 59 Temple pl., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced, on factory accounts; steady work, good pay; come prepared. W. H. SIMMONS CO., 19 Columbus av., Board of Trade Building.

U. S. GOVERNMENT positions open to women; $75 month; examinations soon; write for free list of examination questions. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. 645 D, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Ostrich feather curlers and makers. 1 to 3 Bulfinch pl., Boston. Apply to MR. PFAFFIER SHOP, 144a Tremont st., Boston.

WOMEN to sew on coats; steady work; good wages and full particulars 10c. L. J. MARSHALL CO., Lisbon Falls, Maine.

Male Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER—Young man desires to correspond with business men or bureau; graduate of the Gray's Portland Business College. A 414, Boston American.

CHEF—First-class, age 45, German descent, experience in some of the best hotels and high class restaurant, wages $30 per week or by engagement. L. L., 1 Berkeley st., Boston American.

GARDENER—French head working gardener, 38 years old, married, no children, graduate of the agricultural college of Orleans, France, understands all branches of farming, gardening, especially good all-round florist; wife is cook; can now leave preferred in private estate; understands 3 years in this country. Address 1 Berkeley st., LEON SAUVE, head gardener, Farnsboro, Stoneham, Mass.

JANITOR—Long experience, engineer's license, desires steady position; best of reference. J. WILLIAMS, 22 Harwich st., Roxbury.

MAN—Situation, chauffeur or gentleman; employment desired more than salary. U 474, Boston American.

MASSEUR—Wants work. 218 Columbus av., suite 3, 2d floor. Tel. 1000 Back Bay.

MOULDER—First-class straight moulder desires a steady job; can furnish best of reference. Address C. MONTGOMERY, 9 Reed st., care of Mrs. Lyons.

NIGHT WATCH—American, 15 years old, would like a place. Address 1 Berkeley st., Maldon, Mass.; tel. 0243.

PAINTER—Carriage and sign work; good references; prices reasonable. A. C., 12 Boston st., Malden.

SALESMAN—Ambitious boy of 20, exp. collection agency, wishes position, office asst. or collector. P 7, Boston American.

SHIPPER—Young man wishes position, 4 yrs. exp. as shipper and packer. P 34, Boston American.

SEWING MACHINE ADJUSTER—Young man wants steady work; understands all makes; can demonstrate; Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, His special. Address A. B., care of J. Robinson, 162 Park st., Beverly, Mass.

WATCHMAN—Situation wanted; first-class fireman's license. G. KRAUTH, 62 Western av., Cambridge, Mass.

Agents and Canvassers.

EXPERIENCED book salesmen for high-class work, conservative, duties steady and remunerative. Write, stating experience and references, to J. CRAIG, 240 Pearl st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TOM LESLIE'S money coin, tells your fortune; covers questions agents wanted; sample mailed for 10c. TOM LESLIE, 26 School st., Room 58.

Furnished Rooms to Let.

FURN., COMPLETELY—6 rooms, steam heat, use of hot water, janitor, all imp.; rear station; $30. Apply 1 Ellsworth st., tel. 1454-M, Somerville.

Winthrop.

A RARE CHANCE—New mission and mahogany furnished rooms; brass beds, open fireplaces, $2, $3 per week. 1 Ellsworth st., Somerville.

FOR FURNISHED rooms, all conveniences, address B 666, Boston American Office.

GIRLS—Furnished rooms to refined home; privileges; couple and students; use of piano. 1 Ellsworth st., Somerville. Tel. 1454-M, Som.

HOUSE—3 furnished rooms to refined home; privileges; couple and students; use of piano. 1 Ellsworth st., Somerville. Tel. 1454-M, Som.

TO LET—1 or 2 furnished rms. with board; $3.50 per week; 2 in family. 1 Ellsworth st., Brookline.

APPLETON ST., 32—Furnished square room, steam heat, hot and cold water, day or week.

APPLETON ST., 40—Large front room, excellent rooms to let for people visiting Boston, excellent rooms to let for people visiting Boston, excellent meals; terms reasonable.

BEACON ST., 51 Newton st.; three doors from Mass. av.—Large sunny rooms, $3 week and up; steam heat; steam gas; hot water; bathing privileges; references.

BACK BAY—104 Irvington st., suite 4; desirable, well-furnished rooms; steam heat; bath.

BACK BAY—205 Huntington av., cor. rooms; steam heat; bath; phone; table board.

BERWICK PK., 27—Newly furnished suites, and single rooms; steam heat; bath; tel. Back Bay 2767-R.

BERWICK PK., 24—2 nicely fur. parlors, single, double; tel.; sp. rms.; board if desired.

BOSTON—Large, sunny, front room, for gentlemen; very nice steam heated room, $3.

CAMBRIDGE—Large, sunny, front room, with board; furnace heat; all conveniences; tel.

CAMBRIDGE—Furnished room, with board, $5 per week; $2.50 each in family.

CAMBRIDGE—Large, sunny room, suitable for 2 gentlemen; furnace heat; all conveniences; tel.

CARVER ST., 29—2 nicely fur. front connecting rooms; steam heat; bath; gentlemen only.

CAZENOVE ST., 15—Or Columbus av., near Berkeley—Nicely furnished square room; steam heat; all conveniences.

CHARLESTOWN—100 Bunker Hill av., 3 nicely furnished rooms for l. h. k., every convenience; reasonable.

CHARLES ST., 45—Nicely fur. sr., rm. for gentleman; steam heat; bath; tel.; $3 per week.

CIRCUIT ST., 46—Near Dudley L., 3 con. fr. rooms; bath; range; $4 per week; adults.

CLIFF ST., 60—Near Dudley L.; steam heated rooms; all conveniences; reasonable. PEPPARD, tel. 6.

COLUMBUS AV., 508—Next square rooms, in bathroom floor; tenants accommodated; tel. Tremont 2469-M.

COLUMBUS AV., 218—Suite 3; furnished rooms; steam heat; gas, etc.; $2 per week; use of piano.

COLUMBUS AV., 581—Delightful, sunny rooms, h. w. heat, cont. t. water, 52 to 82 st. cars.

COLUMBUS AV., 565—Nice furnished front room; steam heat; bath; all conveniences; reasonable.

COLUMBUS AV., 626—Nicely furnished back parlor; also square room for light housekeeping; rent reasonable.

COLUMBUS AV., 594—Per people visiting Boston; excellent rooms; all conveniences.

COLUMBUS AV., 418—Up-to-date, also large side and square rooms, all conveniences.

COLUMBUS AV., 253—Parlor, alcove, $5.50; h. k. bath floor, $11; h. suite, $13.75; refined.

CONCORD SQ., 19—Steam-heated front sr., room with large kitchenette; steam-heated sunroom; cor. st.

COPLEY SQ.—3 Oxford terrace, suite 4; furnished bathroom; also large sr. room, suitable for 3 or 2; steam heat, continuous hot water.

Furnished Rooms to Let.

MEN! ATTENTION!
57 WEST NEWTON ST.—"The Gerald," best furnished, furnished bachelor apartments in Boston; every known convenience and comfort; private baths; continuous hot water; steam heat; elevator service; roof garden; running baths, electric bath, steam bath, ocean, shower baths; also finished bowling alleys; unique lobby; reasonable in every room; rates $3, $4, $5, $6, $8 per week. Call and be convinced.

VISITORS TO BOSTON,
Take Rooms at Hotel WATERSTON, just west of State House, corner of Beacon st. and Bowdoin pl., on hand; rates $2 to $3 per week; $3 to $6, by day, single rooms, $2; double rooms, $1 and $1.50 for two persons.

WORKING MEN.
STEAM heated rms., running water; tourists accommodated; 10c, 15c, 20c; 1 to 3 Bulfinch pl.

COLUMBUS AV., 501—Very desirable, sunny rooms; for 1, 2, 3, con.; hot water; tel.

COPLEY SQ.—4 Oxford ter., suite 1, large fr. room; also connecting bedroom; con. hot water.

DARTMOUTH ST., 85—Near Back Bay station, nicely furnished square room, all conveniences; side room.

DARTMOUTH ST., 142—Suite 3, 3 sunny rms., single or en suite, for men; all conveniences.

DORCHESTER—41 Howes st., suite 3, large, sunny, well-furnished rooms; steam heat; bath; ref. after 6 p. m. Tel. 92 J. Rox.

DORCHESTER—40 Bolton st., suite 3, large sunny room in private family; rent reasonable.

DORCHESTER—23 Alexander st.; desirable rms.; 2 or 3; all conveniences; reasonable.

DOR., Upham's Cor.; fur. rm. with kitchen, suitable for couple; 5-cent fare to Scollay sq.

DWIGHT ST., 6—Front sq. room, $3; light housekeeping rooms, $4 and $5; all conv.

DUDLEY ST., 144—Opp. Tre., sel. quiet; single, en suite, very convenient; tel. Rox. 1357-J.

DWIGHT ST., 9—Housekeeping, 2 con. fur. rooms; $3; some room, $2; side room $1.50.

EAST BOSTON—Saratoga st., 2 nicely furnished rooms; conveniences; reasonable.

E. BROOKLINE ST., 45—Side and sq. rms., front parlor, now house and thinly furnished.

EAST NEWTON ST., 9—Elegantly furnished, main floor, parlor, dining-room and den, piano; entire floor; private hot water supply; kitchenette; kitchen if desired; elevator; fine for doctor; next door to Massachusetts Hospital; also, bay front square rooms; kitchenette.

FALMOUTH ST., 15—Beautiful, well-furnished room, brass bed, steam heat, private family; reasonable.

GREEN ST., 45A—Newly furnished rooms with a private family; all conveniences; tel. 1000-M, Jamaica Plain.

HOLYOKE ST., 9—Nice furnished rooms; furnace heat, continuous hot and cold water; elevator.

HUNTINGTON AV., 112—Suite 2, handsomely fur., suits $4; $7; steam heat, hot water; tel.

HUNTINGTON AV., 114—Suite 3, back room furnished, front parlor furnished, unfurnished; basement room $1.

HUNTINGTON AV., 166—Suite 3; finely furnished room with piano; breakfasts if desired; rates moderate.

HUNTINGTON AV., 187—2 fr. rms., newly fur., all modern conv.; $18 mo., modern improvements; Allston st. cars.

HUNTINGTON AV., 84—Suite 21, light, attractive fur. rm.; $12.5 M. 10 to 12 A. M.

JAMES ST., 2—or E. Brookline, a elegant furnished front suites; all conveniences; housekeeping.

JEFFERSON ST., 1—Near 525 Tremont st., quiet, furnished sit. sq.; light housekeeping rooms.

MASS. AV., 520—Large fr. parlor for business or lodging; sitting room, s. h. suite $15.00.

MASS. AV., 572—Front square room, suite 3; gentlemen; bath floor; tel. 2233-R Tren.

MT. VERNON PL., 6—Near State House; large and small rooms; rooms accommodated.

PEMBROKE ST., 65—Suite 1, 2 square rooms, den and bedroom; steam heat, $4.50; front parlor.

PEMBROKE ST., 86—Desirable front square room, one flight, piano, heat, hot water; location central.

PINCKNEY ST., 115—Nicely furnished corner square rooms, $8 and $9; all conveniences; also rooms.

ROXBURY—48 Moreland st., steam heated rooms, with board, prices moderate, all conveniences; tel. 2522-J.

ROXBURY—98 Moreland st., alcove and sq. room, nicely furnished, private suite, bath; business people preferred. Tel. 2525-R.

ROXBURY—258 Dudley st., suite 4, comfortably furnished double room; also single room; call after 5 p. m.

ROXBURY—242 Bine Hill av., suite 2; a furnished front room with home privileges to married couple.

ROXBURY—44 St. James st., near Dudley L.; desirable front room, with board.

ROXBURY—26 Alpine st.; three furnished rooms, heat, gas, private family; board if desired; reasonable.

ROXBURY—128 Brook av., large alcove room, bath, finer other rooms, 569 Dudley st.; board; hot water.

ROXBURY—123 Mt. Pleasant av.; nicely furnished front parlor, private family; use of piano; reasonable.

ROXBURY—31 Worthington st., near Bar. Med. College; newly furnished room, with heat; board reasonable.

ROXBURY—3 Woodville pk., off 46 Dennis st.; 2 con. rms., also h. k. rm.; rent reasonable.

ROXBURY—208 Dudley st.; light housekeeping room; also single room; gentlemen only.

ROXBURY—15 Cliff st., near Dudley Sq.; fine, sunny rms., also h. k. rms.; reasonable.

ROXBURY—42 Walt st., near Dor. Mel. Cl.; large, nicely furnished room, with heat, rent $2.

ROXBURY—Near Dudley L., 2 nicely fur. or separate rooms, bath room floor; kitch. privilege; reasonable.

ROXBURY—Near Dudley L., 2 fur. rms., bath floor, priv. fam.; rent reasonable.

RUTLAND ST., 9—Furnished rm.; use entire kitchenette; light housekeeping; also desirable suite and single rooms; reasonable.

SOUTH RUSSELL ST., 19—Fur. square and front rooms, steam heat, hot and cold water.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 25—Prettily furnished, light front room; bath; gentlemen; reasonable.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 196—Nicely furnished rooms, hot and cold water in each room.

TREMONT ST., 626—Large square front light housekeeping room, side connecting; also single room; gas, linen, silver, laundry privileges.

TREMONT ST., 620—Steam heated, light housekeeping rooms; gas, linen, silver, laundry privileges.

TREMONT ST., 606—Steam heated, light housekeeping rooms; gas, linen, silver, laundry privileges.

TREMONT ST., 590, 612 and 626—Elegant rms., alcoves, sides, closets, water, $1.50, $2, $3, $4.

TREMONT ST., 672—Front room, side room; range fr. $6; sds. rms., $1.25, $4; steam heat.

TREMONT ST., 1—Nicely furnished rooms, front rooms, front parlor and large attic.

TREMONT ST., 1—Nicely furnished also side room; convenient for business; tel.

TREMONT ST., 1—Nicely fur. large, square rooms, furnished, with or without piano.

TREMONT ST., 1—Nicely fur. rooms, $5; side, $1.50; square, light housekeeping, $2.50.

UNION PARK, 7—Nice square room, front, bathroom floor, $6; side room, $3.50.

UNION PARK, 2 and 4—Nicely furnished square rooms, $1.25 all conveniences; reasonable.

UNION PARK, 7—Square room with kitchenette, first floor, $6; side room, $3.50.

UPTON ST., 26—Clean, nicely furnished square side room, bath; reasonable to steady party.

UPTON ST., 40—Room Registry; rooms and cooking stoves for sale; cash and terms.

UPTON ST., 55—Handsome, light front parlor for two men, also side rooms. Tel.

WARREN AV., 6—Nicely fur. rm., first floor; adv. sq. rms., h. w. heat; tel. 2532-W Tre.

WARREN AV., 150—Elegantly furnished, 2 front rooms, side room, reasonable.

WARREN AV., 17—Two nicely furnished bay window rooms; all conveniences.

WARREN ST., 331, suite 6—Private family, elegantly furnished; steam heat; bath; suite $2, $10 to $2.50 week; good kitchen privileges.

WEST NEWTON ST., 36—Nicely fur. back parlor and kitchenette $4.50, with heat.

WEST SPRINGFIELD ST., 91—Two connecting sunny rooms; also front parlor and square room; $2 and $3 each; reasonable.

WELLINGTON ST., 10—Elegant connecting front and back parlor, handsomely furnished; side room, reasonable.

WEST CANTON ST., 127—Near Tremont; nicely furnished back parlor, all conveniences; square room and side room.

WEST CANTON ST., 164—Front parlor, square and side rooms, light housekeeping, $2.50 up.

WEST CANTON ST., 185—Clean, well-furnished square room, $3.50; side room, $1.50; tel.

W. CANTON ST., 162—Sr. room, sunny, cozy, steam heat, 1 flight, reasonable; tel. 2532-W.

WEST CONCORD ST., 128—2 large, attractive furnished rooms; private entrance; first floor; furnace heat; gas; bath; $4 each; single room, $3 each; also 2 rooms, $3 each.

WEST CONCORD ST., 130—Two square rooms with gas stove, running water; use of rooms; all conveniences.

WEST CONCORD ST., 144—Newly furnished side rooms, nicely fur., large closets, $2, $2.50, $3; running water in all.

WEST CONCORD ST., 154—Newly furnished sq. room, front, large closet, low price $3 week; tel.

WEST CONCORD ST., 110—2 rooms suitable for a family or other rooms; every convenience.

W. DEDHAM ST., 26—To let, furnished rooms; steam heat; gas, etc.

WEST NEWTON ST., 211—Newly furnished large front parlor, also side room; all conveniences; sole room.

WEST SPRINGFIELD ST., 7, 1st, two large newly furnished rooms, private family; all conveniences; next steam and "L" trains. 2069 Cedar.

WEST SPRINGFIELD ST., 167—Large, pleasant and sunny rooms; also back sq. room; tel.

WEST SPRINGFIELD ST., 114—Cozy kitchenette suite, parlor, piano, $6; 2 rms., h. k., $3.50.

WEST SPRINGFIELD ST., 236—Square room, with gas stove; use of kitchen; reasonable.

WINTHROP HIGHLANDS—174 Grover av., opposite Cliff House; mother and daughter will rent for bachelor quarters newly furnished rooms at reduced rates for Winter; 2 minutes to train.

WORCESTER SQ., 30—Nicely furnished back parlor; also bay room; hot and cold water; tel.

Furnished Rooms to Let.

WORCESTER SQ., 64—3-room suite of prettiest furnished for housekeeping; private sink, private bath; reasonable.

YARMOUTH PL., 20—Nicely furnished 2-room suite, front, back, front parlor, all conveniences; $7.50 up.

Board and Rooms.

ATTRACTIVE sunny side rooms, best; 2d floor; parlor; also 2-room suite for light housekeeping; reasonable.

NURSE will theatrical home will board and care for working woman; $12 and upwards. Address W 778, Boston American.

RESTAURANT—86 Hawdon st.; good home for working girls; breakfast, lunch, dinner; reasonable.

Business Opportunities.

CAKE NOTICE.
LODGING HOUSE for sale; sickness; terms cash; sell at once; is bargain. 1000 Harrison av.

HOUSEKEEPING BUSINESS for sale; ONE of the best equipped stores in the State to sell; good trade; 25 rooms; steam heat; stocked and good lease; 25 sell at once. 1000 Harrison av. BROWN BROS., 1000 Harrison av., Mass.

TO LET—3-story building, 25x53, with boiler, engine, elevator and electric lights, suitable for laundry or any manufacturing business. Address Breakfast and Olive st., Somerville. Address R. Parker, 9 Bellevue, Hill River, Mass.

BEST opportunity to locate a lodging house in Boston; newly furnished; 50 rooms; steam heat; excellent house; small deposit of $400 will handle; rent $400 and the other $1,000 will be required. 199 West Newton st.

TO LET—Fine, 150th dining room and large kitchen, with rooms above; best location; seating capacity, excellent trade; will sell restaurant stand without leasing out business. Apply 152 Adams st., Milton, Mass.

$500 BUYS the restaurant and lunch; clears $25 daily; $1,500 to handle; rent $45; 5 rooms; seats 31; must sell as I have other business. 1 Arlington st., Boston American.

MILLINERY business for sale in Everett, near Everett sq.; all new stock; low rent; good reason for selling. L. B. NOYES, 447 Broadway, Everett.

ROXBURY—Must sell; I need the money; 10 rooms, all furnished; steam heated; rent $45; takes 3 mos. from terminal. See OWNER, 199 West Newton st.

BAKERY—Still running. No. 3 Middlesex ave., Somerville, soda fountain, candy, ice cream; electric; good trade. BAKERY, 151 Pleasant, family reasons.

LODGING HOUSE, worth $1500, 15 rooms paying $600 or over; MUST SELL; price $300; $100 cash; MRS. BELDUKE, 600 Tremont st.

LODGING HOUSE—12 beds, good. Hotel room, $600 cash; sure to double; sickness; good carpets and furniture. 150 West Newton st.

WE have for sale a high-class fruit, confectionery and grocery store in Brookline, at Coolidge Corner. V 943, Boston American.

FOR SALE—Lodging house, 10 rooms, rent $35, good paying house; good reason for selling. 1000 Harrison av., M 2132.

$2,500 BUYS LAUNDRY and land at Natick, good opportunity; will stand investigation. H. STEVENS, Natick, Mass.

LODGING HOUSE, 30 rooms, all improvements, good location; price $350; will rent. 304 Tremont st.

FOR RENT—Fine theatre near Boston; well established and completely fitted; seats 600. 2 Park sq.

TARVER—Man or woman with $300 cash; cashier in established and paying business; references required. 14 Eliot st., Room 16, Boston.

BIG bargain, 10-room house, West Newton st.; nice home, $1500 complete. 1000 Harrison av., Tremont st.

LIMO; ont, real estate and ins.; excellent; fine; other interests demand sale. 76 Boylston st.

$5 SCHOOL, CHARLESTOWN—Small; fine location; cash; store; seats 5 schools. 1 guitar. West.

FOR SALE—A nice, clean comfortable lunch room at 65 Charles st., Boston. 16 Eliot st.

NICELY furnished 10-room boarding house; rent $50; cheap if taken at once. 503 Columbus av.

OLD established grocery, two horses, 2 wagons; bargain; $125. 283 Salem st., Malden.

BACK BAY—Old established, fine, well furnished rooming house, most central; owner leaving; reasons for sale. 1000 Harrison av., Tremont st., business. Address 7 980, Boston American.

Educational and Instruction.

AMERICAN SHORTHAND ACADEMY
2414 Washington Street, Roxbury
Expert Stenographic Course
Day Pupils, $1.50 a Week
Evening Pupils, $1 a Week
More wages are being paid to stenographers every year—competent ones are willing to demand—pleasant work—short hours—no long testimonials from employers.

Our school has a reputation of making a first-class stenographer out of its pupils in a short time. Quickest and most practical methods used. Day and evening classes now forming. Special classes for speed and legal dictation. Individual instruction in Penmanship and Typewriting. Reporting style taught from beginning. Call or write for catalog. Large number of machines to operate on. Students will be assisted to positions when competent. Vacation positions will call them. Position guaranteed when course completed.

Students who have before attended other schools will be welcomed. We will help them. Special attention to young women who wish to take the civil service examinations in the spring.

BEGIN Day School NOW
Evening School October 2
CLASSES FORMING. REGISTER AT ONCE.

We guarantee you more for your money than any other school in N. E. No charge for duplicate lessons. Call, write or 'phone for free service teacher in charge.

Day classes from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., 5 days a week. Mon. Thurs. and Friday eves., 7 till 9. See us before deciding. Ask for Mr. Sterling's Cor. Dudley and Washington sts.

FIRST WEEK FREE.
TYPEWRITING—Evening classes now open; all machines; all makes; all styles; $1 per month; shorthand, $2 per month; touch typewriting, $2 per month. 31 portland, W. A. W. and Atlantic av.

Used Cars and Accessories.

BROCKTON FAIR
FOR HIRE, 5 and 7-pass. cars

EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE

BOSTON AMERICAN

BOSTON SEPTEMBER 29, 1913

BOSTON AMERICAN

80 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1913.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NEW ENGLAND, DAILY AND SUNDAY

How the Government Aids Speculators and Hurts Farmers; Favors Monopoly, but Injures Consumers

The deposits in the new Postal Savings Banks now amount to more than $36,000,000.

The government pays only 2 per cent. interest on this large sum.

A deposit as small as ten cents is received by the Postal Savings Banks, and no one is allowed to deposit more than $500.

More than 500,000 persons have thus left their savings with the government *at a lower interest rate than is paid by any other government in Christendom.*

What does our government do with this money? Does it use these wise pennies of thrifty, patriotic people to aid the industry and the production of the country, **THE FARMS, FOR INSTANCE**, and so benefit the small consumer?

Not at all. The government, in the Postal Savings Bank Law, does not act as if the consumers of the country, or even the postal depositors, were worthy of any special consideration. It acts as if the interests of private bankers were of the first consideration or paramount in importance. Postmasters are required immediately to redeposit all savings received by them in the nearest "solvent bank willing to accept such deposits." And although part of these deposits may afterward be invested in United States bonds, the banks **must always be allowed to keep the greater part, or 65 per cent. of the total deposits of postal savings.**

What does the national bank do with the money? It is forbidden to loan any of it to any farmer upon the security of his farm, no matter how good that real estate security may be.

But the bank is free to loan it to other customers, or to send it to any "Central Reserve City" (New York, Chicago and St. Louis), where the money is used for the most part to promote speculative operations in the Stock Exchange or grain pit.

The government of Germany has given direct aid to loan associations making a specialty of lending money to farmers on improved farms at 4½ per cent.

The government of France helped to create a financial lending agency to furnish money to French farmers at 4⅜ per cent. interest.

Even the government of England, traditionally cruel and unjust to Ireland, has provided a Royal Commission and an Irish Land act to improve the farm conditions of Ireland, providing money for the farmer at about 3½ per cent.

But in the United States the government takes the small savings of the people, pays 2 per cent. for them, and turns them over to national banks expressly forbidden to make loans to farmers.

THE AMERICAN FARMER IS FORCED TO PAY AN AVERAGE OF 8½ PER CENT. FOR THE MONEY ESSENTIAL TO HARVEST HIS CROPS.

The six million farms of the country carry an average debt of $1,000. They support twenty million farm workers. They feed the hundred million Americans. And they pay an **EXCESS INTEREST CHARGE OF 210 MILLION DOLLARS** a year alone (8½ per cent. instead of 5 per cent.), while the reserves of all the 7,473 national banks of the country, amounting at the last comptroller's statement to 240 million dollars, are deposited, under the law, in Central Reserve Cities for the benefit of speculators in stocks and bonds and to finance new trusts.

Is there anywhere such a perversion of government as this?

Was any government ever guilty of more monstrous favoritism than the United States government has long shown to the speculator and the banker, who by themselves create nothing, over the toiler and the actual producer, who by themselves produce everything that we eat or wear or require for our health or well-being?

Was there ever a monarchial government in the world so heartless and short-sighted as the government of our own glorious country, when it takes the savings of poor people, who trust the government more than the banks, and then uses those savings to show that the government itself trusts the banks more than the people, and is willing that the banks and speculators shall prosper even at the expense of the people?

To Say "One Mice" Is Incorrect

It Is Incorrect Also, Mr. Teufelsdrock, to Say "One Phenomena."

Copyright, 1913, by Star Company.

The other day, in a careless moment, we happened to repeat the sad but undeniable truth that the great men of the world are and always have been men with light eyes—blue, gray or hazel.

Thus we annoyed many brown-eyed men. And we have had all sorts of queer letters of criticism, reproof and even abuse written in a true brown-eyed way. Most of these we do not answer, for our motto is, "Construct or help, or speak not at all."

But now comes a gentle reader who signs his name William Teufelsdrock.

This gentle reader seems to need information, for he says to us: "There is but one **PHENOMENA** predominant in your makeup, and that is the disgusting characteristic of conceit."

We shall not question this reader's description of our editorial makeup, but we must positively tell him to cease saying "one phenomena."

No man with light eyes, blue, gray or hazel, would write "one PHENOMENA."

You might as well say one mice, one geese or one rhinoceroses. There is a word "phenomenon," which comes from the Greek.

The plural of that word is phenomena. Therefore, we say one phenomenon, two phenomena.

We hope our reader will not trouble to write thanking us for this information. We print the correction not entirely on his account, but because this world, unfortunately, is filled with brown-eyed people, constantly talking about "one phenomena."

Also, good Teufelsdrock, only one thing at a time can be predominant. Don't ever write "There is only one BARNARD, a predominant," etc. It is very, wrong.

More Rheumatism

"RHEUMATISM? HEY? WELL, CUT OUT ALL MEATS, ALL FRUITS, ALL DRINKS, SHUN HAY AVOID WATER-MELONS, NO COCKTAILS NO BREW - $2.00"
SHUX, EAT, DRINK, EVERY-THING, LOOKA ME. I NEVER HAD NO "RHEUMATISM"
CARRY A "POTATO" AROUND IN YOUR POCKET AND GOOD-BY "RHEUMATISM"
NOW, YOU EAT EVERY ONE OF THEM "GARLICS", MRS. BRAMISH SAYS IF THEY DONT CURE YOUR "RHEUMATISM" NOTHING WILL
AH-HAH TRICK-SHOES HAH?
NO-NO, SAMIVEL, NO-NO, S'ONLY A COUPLE OF QUARTS OF "SULPHUR" "AUNT PEARL" PUT IN MY SHOES FOR TO CURE ANY "RHEUMATISM"
PUFF
PUFF
PAH-H-H-YOU HAVE AT ANY "RHEUMATISM", ALL YOU GOT IS A TOUCH OF "SIWE-DIE OF THE EPIGLOTTIS" VOX POPULI OF THE HIDJEVS" AND A WEE BIT OF HYDROPHOBIA - S'ALL, MY FEE IS $1.98¢
DIPLOMA

One Woman's Story

By VIRGINIA TERHUNE VAN DE WATER

Chapter XXXII.

MARY FLETCHER did not regain her strength as fast as her husband thought she should. He could not understand why the doctor and nurse did not urge her to exert herself, to conquer the weakness that possessed her. She was still in bed when the baby was two weeks old and Bert's mother came out to Middlebrook for the day to see her first grandchild. She would not stay over night, she said, for she did not care to "crowd a cottage already over full." If this was meant as a suggestion that Mrs. Danforth should have vacated her room during the presence of the nurse in the household, Mary did not take umbrage at it. She had learned to submit to her mother-in-law's remarks, and to believe that back of the rough and brutally frank manner was a kindness that could be depended upon.

Thereupon the young mother foresaw no unhappiness in the suggestion of Mrs. Fletcher senior that she and her daughter-in-law have a private chat on the afternoon of her visit, an hour before time to leave for the return train to New York. The baby was sleeping quietly in his cradle, and his paternal grandmother drew a chair close to the side of Mary's bed. The invalid smiled, almost affectionately.

"It is good of you," she said, "to come out to see the baby and me today. Early Spring out here is rather cold this year, and the walk from the station is a muddy one."

"Oh, I didn't mind that," returned the older woman. "I wanted to see the baby, and I wanted to say something to you. So I will get right down to that now."

Then, without further preface, she informed her startled daughter-in-law of a matter that had been worrying her—Bert's mother—lately. She felt that Bert's wife should be told that three times when Bert had stayed in town all night he had come to his mother's flat, late in the evening, drunk.

"I wouldn't even for his sake tell you this before your child was born," she said. "Nor would I tell you until now that the love of liquor's in his blood. At least his father used to love it, but I watched him and ruled him so that he never got drunk after I married him. And Bert's got to be broke of the habit. It's up to you, his wife, to do it."

The younger woman's wide eyes fixed on the speaker's face with a look of entreaty that made the unimpressionable and austere woman glance away.

"What can I do? Please tell me!" she implored. "I am so ignorant—and so anxious!"

The appeal to her superior wisdom restored the older woman's self confidence, and there was no note of tenderness or pity in the business-like tones in which she replied.

"That's for you to decide. A woman ought to know how to manage a man. I'll tell you what I mean to do. The next time that Bert comes to my place with signs of liquor on him, I am goin' to slam the door in his face!"

An exclamation of dismay from the shocked listener did not move her.

"No, Mary," she went on, "there ain't no use in mincin' matters with men. When my son don't act like he should, I don't act to him as the mother of a good son might act. I served my husband the same way. When he behaved himself, I was pleasant; when he didn't, I made him pay for it. I advise you to stir yourself and set to work at Bert. Take my advice and make him afraid to drink."

She paused, but the wife made no answer. She felt as if she had not the strength to speak. Her mother-in-law arose.

"Well, it's gettin' near train time and I must be goin'," she observed. "I made up my mind that you should have the truth, and my duty's done."

She moved her chair back, the floor vibrating under her massive tread. To the sick woman the room seemed to be floating gradually away; she heard her mother-in-law's voice a long distance off calling the nurse; she was so tired holding fast that she would let herself glide off for a moment; she was floating, floating, off—off—

She came to herself with a sudden jolt as if the boat in which she was drifting to the unknown land had come to a stop full against a rock. The jar was sickening, and she opened her eyes with a gasp. Her face was wet and the strong smell of cologne salts was in her nostrils. The nurse was standing by her on one side, bathing her face; her mother, on the other side of the bed, was holding a bottle of salts to her nose. Somewhere in the room the baby was crying. She tried to speak, failed, then tried again and whispered:

"Give me my baby, please!"

Her mother brought the little one to her. And then, for the only time during her illness, the invalid asserted herself.

"I want," she said distinctly, if weakly, "to be left alone with my mother and my baby."

The nurse, although having no diploma from a training school, understood women. She suggested with decision that the astonished mother-in-law leave the room, fortifying her commands with the reminder—"I have my orders from the doctor that Mrs. Fletcher shall be kept quiet, and I am answerable to him."

Down stairs, Bert Fletcher's mother hurried away to catch her train back to town, bidding the nurse a brusque "good afternoon."

In the darkened room upstairs, Mary, too tired to think, fell asleep, her baby close against her heart, her mother within reach of her hand. For a peaceful hour Bert Fletcher's wife forgot the domination of his overpowering and crushing personality.

THE WHITE BIRDS

(After reading Maeterlinck)

By LILIAN LAUFERTY.

LIKE great white birds across a sky
That may be blue or riven gray,
Thoughts come to me—I know not why—
Thoughts come in flight, but will not stay.

As great white birds from some far land
In flight to realms I cannot guess,
My heart by some white thought is fanned
That just in passing still can bless.

In one swift glimpse of beauty rare
Against the background of the sky,
My heart has learned of visions fair,
And feels a sweetness pure and high.

Perhaps 'tis goodness from within
That flutters out to seek the sky,
Perhaps we glimpse the greater good,
To make us long—and dream—and try.

Dorothy Dix's Article

—ON—

Slaves to Beauty—Men Are, Women Are Not—Girls of U. S. Won't Find It Necessary to Form Protective League Against Handsome Men

By DOROTHY DIX

IN Berlin, where a man's a man and a husband's a husband and hard to get, no matter what sort of a face he has on him, Fraulein Derben has organized a society that is called "The League Against Beauty."

The members of this organization are all young women, and they have pledged themselves to marry ugly men, on the theory that handsome husbands make more unsatisfactory life partners than homely ones, and that in matrimony pretty is as pretty does.

American girls will probably not find it necessary to form a protective league to guard themselves against youths who are cursed with the fatal gift of beauty, Apollos not being overly plentiful in this country, however common they may be in Germany.

In America We Do Not Exalt the Dandy; We Make Fun of Him

Indeed, in America the living picture man finds scant favor either with his own or the opposite sex, and we do not exalt the dandy who is the glass of fashion and the mold of form to a pinnacle and imitate him. We throw bricks at him and laugh at him.

Strangely enough, it is men who are slaves to beauty and who make fools of themselves over it—not women. When you tell a man about a woman the very first question he asks you is, "Is she pretty?" He never inquires whether she is intelligent, or talented, or agreeable, or good, or what she has done to merit the approval of her fellow creatures. The thing that he is chiefly interested in is her looks. He places more value on her complexion than her character, and considers the outside of her head of more importance than the inside.

If a girl has yellow hair and blue eyes, and a peaches and cream skin, and a willowy figure, she may be the dullest, the stupidest imbecile that ever lived, her heart may be as hard as a rock and she herself nothing but a clothes horse to hang fine dresses on, but men will flock around her like bees around a honey pot, and fight with each other for a chance of marrying her.

On the contrary, when you tell a woman about a man in whom you wish to interest her, she practically never asks a question about his physical appearance. His looks, provided he is not a deformity and has the appearance of a gentleman, do not count with her. What she wants to know is whether he is intelligent, and strong; whether he knows how to talk and entertain her, and particularly what he has achieved, whether he has made something out of his life, or is one of the "also rans."

Of course, beauty is a gift of the gods, and if a man can have that in addition to all the other desirable qualifications he is just that much to the good. A woman would naturally rather contemplate an Adonis than otherwise, but a man's looks cut a very small figure in her estimate of him. Let him be charming in manners, glib in speech, a good dancer, and especially know how to take care of a woman, and do the little things just right, and the man with carroty hair, no eyebrows, a snub nose and a stumpy figure can back the classical featured six-foot tailor's dummy off of the board any day.

In proof of this observe the obvious pleasure with which girls receive the attentions of bald-headed, bay-windowed men who break every rule of physical pulchritude but who are clever and bright and overflowing with the graces of mind and soul.

But can you imagine a fat, dumpy, bald-headed woman ever being a belle, or men deliberately seeking her out as a partner for the dance and rejoicing in being seen in public with her? Never. Such a woman might be the most gifted creature on earth and a perfect angel of goodness, yet no man would ever take the trouble to look beyond her homely face and see the superlative beauty of her soul.

The opponents of woman suffrage are always saying that when women vote the one and only qualification that a candidate will need to swing the feminine ballot will be a handsome face. They are dead wrong there. Women won't care a rap about a man's looks. Indeed, they are always suspicious of one who is overly endowed with beauty, but Heaven help the country when we have feminine candidates for office and a Lillian Russell takes the stump! The men would vote for her en masse, without ever stopping to inquire which side of the political fence she stood on.

In reality, it is not too much to say women rather resent than admire beauty in men. It is a poaching on their own preserves, the invading of a field they hold sacred to themselves. If anybody is going to be admired, a woman knows who ought to be IT. She wants the tributes laid at her feet, and not to be compelled to scatter roses before a man and tell him what beautiful eyes he has got, and how exquisitely his hair grows, and what a magnificent straight front figure he possesses.

Faugh! The very thought of such a thing knocks romance out of the ring with the average girl, nor does the idea of being the ordinary looking wife of a handsome man make any hit with her.

If there's going to be any Beauty and the Beast business in her family she wants to qualify for the role of Beauty. That's the reason that you often see a pretty woman marry a grotesquely ugly man, but very rarely a handsome man married to a homely woman.

Women Do Not Care to Cater to Caprices of a Vain Man

Another reason why women do not care for a superabundance of good looks in a man is because a handsome man is invariably inordinately vain, with the vanity that makes the vainest woman seem humble and self-deprecating. He has a vanity that requires to be continually fed on flattery of a warmer and more piquant kind than any domestic brand. It seems a pity to him to waste so much charms on any one woman, and that one a mere wife, so he roams abroad to give other women a chance "for to see and admire" him.

An instinctive sense of self-protection makes women cheek homely men as husbands. They may like to feast their eyes occasionally upon a matinee hero, but when they go home they want something more than a living picture in the house. They want a man, and if he's intelligent, and good, and kind, and generous, they don't care a button about his looks.

Dr. Wiley Praises the Work of Cassidy of the AMERICAN

DR. HARVEY W. WILEY, in his department of the October number of Good Housekeeping Magazine, under the caption "Consider the Sheep—How the Wolves Eat Them," writes the following about Harry P. Cassidy, the AMERICAN'S pure food expert, and his work for pure food in Massachusetts:

Among the State Legislatures, that of Massachusetts has done more than any other. That is not because the Legislature of Massachusetts is particularly good, but rather because it has been most severely prodded.

Mr. Harry P. Cassidy, representing the Boston AMERICAN, did the prodding. He exposed things, he called for action, and he got action. Rotten eggs can no longer be sold for food purposes. Cold storage eggs must be so marked. A vendor of unwholesome food can no longer plead as a legal defence that he did not know the food was unwholesome.

Sausage makers cannot ballast their wares with quite so much water and cereal. Candy can no longer contain more than 1 per cent. of alcohol, nor any dangerous minerals.

Ice cream must not be adulterated, nor contain less than 7 per cent. of butter fat. Milk must be handled in a sanitary manner.

At the instance of Cassidy, laws covering all these points were enacted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor. The laws are not all Cassidy would have liked—the wolves slipped a few words in upon him now and then—but they are far better than no laws.

The sausage law, for instance, provides that certain kinds of sausage shall not contain water "in excess of a sufficient amount to make them palatable." The Atlantic Ocean could be let through that law.

Also, it would have been better to follow the national law and prohibit the use of any alcohol in the making of candy. That the legislature actually saw fit to require the use of 7 per cent. of butter fat in the making of ice cream is perhaps most remarkable of all.

Never before in the history of Massachusetts was it considered necessary to make any requirements. Dealers made and sold what they pleased. The 7 per cent. standard is only half the national standard, but it is considerably better than nothing.